The Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. IX. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1881. NO. 15.

[Prepared Specially for the Bucks County Gazette.]

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

—Mr. Muybridge, the eminent San Francisco photographer, has exhibited his photographic marvels to Prof. Marey, in Paris. He is now able to take a photograph in the hundreth part of a second. During a clown's leap he obtained six photographs, showing different positions. By means of an improved zoetrope, he projects such figures on a screne, thus exhibiting the motions of a clown in his somersaults, a horse at gallop, a hare coursing, and even birds at flight, etc,—the pictures of the various positions, as they pass in rapid succession across the screen, uniting to form the moving figures.

—The value of the new underground telegraph spstem of Germany was strikingly demonstrated during a late disastrous gale. While business in England and on the Continental was largely suspended in consequence of interruptions in the telegraph service by prostrated wires, German cities were able to communicate with each other as usual.

—In experiments with the electric light in night military operations, made at Chatham, England, bodies of men were readily discovered at a distance of more than one thousand yards.

—Compressed gunpowder, cut in short lengths to fit the drill-holes, is found by experiment to have many advantages, among which is a saving of forty per cent. in powder.

—Several lines of electric railway are proposed by Siemens & Halske, the Berlin electricians. They are about to investigate the problem of electric traction in the St. Gothard tunnel.

—Two Leipsic chemists have patented a process for obtaining liquid sugar which does not crystallize. This result is said to be effected by adding to a purified sugar solution a small quantity of crystallized citric acid, which combines with the sugar and deprives it of its tendency to crystallize.

—Various cases of poisoning from the use of perfumes have been reported. In one instance some heliotrope perfume applied to the face of a little girl produced an erysipelas which lasted for some time. It was found on investigation that the scent was not made with the odoriferous principles of plants, but with some of the products of coal-tar.

—"It is a marvelous circumstance," says Dr. Bancroft, "that the black man of Australia should have dropped upon the same narcotic principle (nicotine) as the red man of America." Pituri is a plant of Central Australia not far removed from the tobacco plant. The leaves of the plant are chewed by the aborigines, who trade with it extensively. Chemical analysis shows that the alkaloid in which the peculiar poisonous properties depend is nicotine, the same substance to which tobacco owes its effects. Pituri is eagerly sought by the native Australians, not for the purpose of exciting their courage or combativeness, but to produce a dreamy, voluptuous sensation, such as is experienced by the opium eater. It is often taken by the natives on their long marches to deaden the cravings of hunger and to support them under excessive fatigue.

—Prof. James Law declares that smallpox is so common in the poultry of Hindostan and parts of Europe as to constitute a veritable plague.

—Signor Lorin, of Milan, has offered twenty thousand francs to the municipal authorities for the purpose of maintaining a mortuary and post mortem room wherein the bodies of all persons dying of unexplained causes shall undergo rigid examination before being cremated.

—Thomas and Lugel recently exhibited an apparatus for measuring the rapidity of growth of a plant. The plant itself is connected with an index which advances visibly and constantly, exhibiting the growth on a scale fifty times magnified. When the index is connected with an electric hammer, the current of which is interrupted as the index passes over the divisions of the circle, the growth of the plant becomes not only visible, but also audible to the ear. In this way it is now possible, literally, to "hear the grass grow."

—M. Planet has succeeded in engraving on glass by means of electricity. The process is as follows: The glass is laid in a horizontal position, and covered with a concentrated solution of nitrate of potash, the liquid being retained by a shallow vessel in which the glass is placed. A platinum wire is dipped in a horizontal position in the solution along the edges of the glass. The wire is attached to one of the poles of a secondary battery of fifty to sixty elements. The lines are traced by hand with the point of an insulated platinum wire, connected with the other pole of the battery. The parts of the glass covered with the alkaline solution become engraved when touched with the end of the platinum wire, however rapidly this is moved, the thickness of the lines varying with the thickness of the wire. The current from either pole may be used in the writing wire.

The idea that American grapes are unsuitable for the manufacture of raisins must be considerably staggered by the announcement in *The Riverside Press*, of San Bernardino County, Cal., that the raisin crop of that State this year will aggregate more than 150,000 boxes. In 1878 the reports of the assessors did not mention that any such industry existed. Perhaps it did not, then; but in three years it has reached an annual production of half a million dollars' worth, and is rapidly increasing. An interesting circumstance connected with it is, that all of this year's crop was raised on about 1,400 acres, while to produce a crop of wheat of equal value, 25,000 acres would be required.

A Sunday School missionary who recently penetrated the wilds of Texas for the purpose of prosecuting his civilizing work in unpromising fields, was told by an old rancher that the section where he lived was "herded, lariated and belled by Satan"; but the missionary soon had his moral lasso around enough little Texans to make a very respectable Sunday School herd.

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12, 1881.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—The election passed off quietly in this city and here abouts. It was a wet disagreeable day, but this did not deter the faithful of both parties from rallying to the support of their respective candidates and the greatest interest in the result was manifested. The lively feature of the day was the Congressional contest in the Eleventh District, where William W. Astor, backed by his millions, was the Republican candidate. Money was no object to the backers of the young millionaire and the way it was given free circulation astonished even the men who handled thousands on thousands in the palmy days of Tweed. But Astor was overwhelmingly defeated and feels much chagrined at his failure to secure an election. It is estimated that his canvass cost him over $100,000.

In Brooklyn the Mayoralty contest was not so close as many had predicted. Seth Low, a rich young man, was elected by over 4000 majority. He is only thirty-two years old, but he is not the youngest Mayor Brooklyn has had, ex-Senator Henry C. Murphy, who once came within one vote of being the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, having been elected Mayor when only 25 years of age.

Last week saw lively times in the Post Office. The sale of postage stamps alone, amouted to the sum of $105,000, the largest sum ever realized for stamps within the history of the office, and the number of political messages delivered by carriers between Saturday morning and Monday night was over 800,000. This in addition to the regular work of the office made the duties of the officials very severe.

The descendants of La Fayette and of Von Steuben, who came to this country to attend the Yorktown celebration, have taken their departure for their native lands. They went away apparently delighted with the reception which had been accorded them by our people. To the descendants of Von Steuben, who was a Mayor General in the Continental Army, the Department of State was particularly partial. Walker Blaine, the oldest son of his distinguished father, accompanied the descendants on their trip through the West, and at the grand reception in Leiderkoanz Hall the Hon. Jas. G. Blaine was on hand and covered himself with glory by the way he talked German and quaffed lager. The German and the French, were handsomely treated—indeed magnificently entertained throughout their sojourn in the United States, and they went away with many expressions of condolence, that their stay in our hospitable land was necessarily so brief. It is more than pleasant to record these things, which are certain to benefit us "in the sweet bye and bye."

To one who resides in his own little cottage, in a delightful country place the horrors of tenement life in the great cities are happily unknown They are bad enough at the best, but only when such accidents as have happened within the last few days occurs are they made a common topic of conversation. On Monday night a fire broke out in an immense five story house in which sixteen families were domiciled and many persons perished, notwithstanding the almost superhuman exertions that were made to save them, and early on Wednesday morning this dread disaster was supplemented by the fall of another large tenement, which crushed out all semblance of humanity about thirty inmates. Oh the poverty of a great city Why it was only yesterday, that a young woman who had a good social position when she was married, was arrested for stealing a seal skin sacque worth $200 and pawning it for $30, to buy bread for her starving children. She had been given cast-off clothing by a charitable lady and when she reached her home she found among the articles, the valuable sacque. Her first impulse was to return it to its owner, but her extreme destitution and her hungry children prompted her to visit the pawnshop. The charge of theft was not pressed, because a servant had given it to her by mistake, it having been wrapped up to send to the furriers for repairs. In striking contrast to all this is the wealth of some of our capitalists. They are building mansions which cost into the millions. The last one to contemplate a costly structure is Sidney Dillion, of Pacific R. R. fame, whose palace will cover fifteen city lots and will be the most expensive house in America. He is said to be the partner of Jay Gould in his speculations. Anyway he is rich, almost beyond ordinary comprehension.

Another phase of life is the domestic scandal in Hoboken, just across the river in New Jersey. Gen. Hatfield, who won distinction in the late unpleasantness is the aggrieved husband, and a tobacco dealer worth over $2,000,000, is the man who has caused all the domestic misery. The General is married to a second wife, who is young, beautiful and attractive, whom he surrounded with everything that wealth could purchase or taste dictate. The General and the tobacco dealer were intimate friends, who made a great deal of money together in real estate speculations. The tobacco dealer betrayed that friendship and the result is marital unpleasantness, in which the General has the sympathy of the entire community.

LAURENS.

It is sometimes pretty hard to decide which gives us more pleasure—to hear ourselves praised or to hear our neighbor run down.

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

Mr. William Hoyle has prepared a statistical exhibit showing that during the ten years ending 1879 the people of Ireland spent on an average each year over $65,000,000 for intoxicating liquor, which it is stated, is $11,500,000 in excess of the rental of the land. Mr. Hoyle very pertinently says; "It will need no superior intellect to see that, if a reduction of the rent burden would prove so highly beneficial, even greater benefits would result from the abolition of the drink burden."

According to the correspondence of the New York *Evening News*, the remaining doctors doubtless were relieved of some embarrassment when Dr. Edson, the faithful physician and nurse, also retired from the service, because, among other reasons, she strenuously objected to the alcoholic treatment of which the President has been made a victim. All honor to her for thus having representing in this important case the more advanced and enlightened medical science. Taken under protest, the patient's instinct rebelled against the brandy, rum, whiskey, and champagne, and his stomach finally broke down utterly under the delusive and dangerous alcoholic poisoning, in addition to his other blood impurity from the presence of the assassin's ball.—*National Temperance Advocate.*

A correspondent of the New York *School Journal* asks: "Do you think teachers should teach temperance in the school room?" and adds: "It would not be easy here, for one of the school board is a saloon keeper." The editor responds by saying: "Most certainly it must be taught. The reason intemperance flourishes is because the teacher sticks to the multiplication table and leaves temperance alone."

The New York *Tribune* is authority for the statement that "five-eighths of all the cigars that are sold in New York City are made in the East Side tenements by Bohemian families, who perform all the various processes of manufacture in their dirty rooms, where they not only work, but also eat and sleep." "The tobacco," it adds, "is wet down and spread upon the floor at night, and is trodden upon meanwhile by the family in the pursuit of their domestic operations. In the morning, while it is yet damp and soiled, it is stripped from the stems by the children, while women make the fillers and the men of the family roll and trim the cigars, turning out seven hundred in a day, which are duly branded with some high sounding Spanish name, and sold for an imported article."

In a recent letter to an Indiana journal a correspondent who had spent several hours at Hiram, Ohio, with Mrs. Garfield, the late President's aged mother, writes:

"With much vivacity she told us of earlier days, when, left a widow with four little children, her pioneer neighbors offered to make a 'bee' and split rails for fencing her land. But when these helpers found that this stanch young temperance matron would not furnish them whiskey, according to the custom then, they all quit their work, leaving the logs only quartered. But true to her principles, and nothing daunted, the grand little woman herself took up the maul and alone split sixty rails. She says: 'Every time I lifted the maul it was so heavy and I so slender its weight nearly pulled me backward.' 'Are you not proud to think of it now?' asked her sister, Mrs. Boynton. 'Oh!' answered Mrs. Garfield, 'I am ashamed to think that men were ever such slaves to whiskey.'"

Rev. H. W. Conant writes of a recent case of liquor incendiarism as follows:

"In the month of August, 1881, the dwelling house of Wm. H. Bowen, M. D., of Scituate, Rhode Island, was burned to the ground, being fired by an 'infernal machine,' and his barn was only saved by the discovery of another one just as the flames began to kindle in the hay-loft. This was done in the doctor's absence, and his family escaped with their lives in their night clothes. The whole community were shocked by this dastardly outrage, and a reward of five hundred dollars was offered by the town council and three hundred dollars by Governor Littlefield for the detection and conviction of the guilty party or parties. It was soon found that the arrangement of the machines, etc., had been so conducted as to use in their construction some material that was found on the doctor's premises, and then the cry arose among the people who sustained and defended the liquor interest, 'Why, the doctor has done it himself to get the insurance on his property.' But the friends of Dr. Bowen understand him too well to be at all influenced in their judgment by such a hue and cry. Dr. Bowen had been prominent in the prosecution to conviction and imprisonment of a noted rumseller in that community, and was understood to be planning to follow up others of like ilk in the town. A few years previously he had lost two valuable cows by poisoning, and had submitted to the destruction of one or more valuable carriages by revengeful vandalism. Mr. Joseph Esten, who had been prominently at work in the recent cases with Dr. Bowen, lost a horse, which was cruelly killed in the stall by opening of the bowels with a knife and letting the entrails fall to the floor, to be ground beneath the feet of the innocent animal in dying agonies. Threats of personal violence against D. Bowen had been frequently made, but these did not deter him in his steadfast purpose to remove the dramshops from that community. It was but natural that his friends should see, and feel too, that an organized conspiracy was in existence to get him out of the town and to throw upon him the suspicion of being the cause of the destruction of his own property. They knew that he could not be guilty of burning up his family or his faithful horses; that he was not capable of taking such risks as were involved in such a base act as his enemies charged upon him."

The Providence *Journal* of the 9th ult. published a full account of late discoveries, which leave no doubt that the burning of Dr. Bowen's house and the attempt also to burn his barn were the work of liquor incendiaries, who left behind a third "infernal machine," the model after which it was constructed, some cotton, and a suspicious letter.

SAVORY REPLY.—A man who was excessively addicted to tobacco, asked his wife at the opera a conundrum. "My dear," said he, "what part of the performance do I resemble?" "The over chewer," she sweetly replied.

LOVE IS BEST.

BY E. NORMAN GUNNISON.

Love is best, though gold the bait
Wealth would offer to invest.
Momus stands outside the gate;
Love a'one goes in to rest.
What availeth pomp and pride?
What the glitter, and the show,
To the loveless, purchased bride?
Love must stay, and Momus go.

Every life that finds its sweet
Wears the noblest, truest crown;
Cupid, sly, beneath his feet
Treads the golden idol down.
Hearts cannot be bought and sold,
Though untiring is the quest.
Power is good, and good is gold;
Both shall fall—for love is best.

Maiden with the fair, pure face,
Tender with the shy, sweet smile,
This, the only perfect grace
All the future to beguile.
Trust no other! Wealth and power
For a time may have their zest;
Both may perish in an hour—
Love survives, and love is best!

THE WHEATEN LOAF.

The various attempts which have been made to introduce bread made of the whole wheat into general use in England and the United States have signally failed. It does not matter that we are told that the best parts of the grain are removed by the bolting process, and what should go to build up human tissue is fed to domestic animals. In the face of this statement the poor man, the laboring man, finds that for him there is more food in white bread than in brown bread, and the rich man finds the brown bread a necessity on his sumptuous table, because it is not concentrated food. Both are right and both are wrong.

When a grain of wheat is placed under the microscope it presents an appearance not unlike that of the cocoanut. It is covered with a fibrous, silicious coat full of crevices where insects and dirt can hide. This coat when removed is found absolutely destitute of nutritive matter. Beneath this coat are five layers surrounding a white central portion. The outer layers contain substances which are suited to repair the waste of bony and nervous tissues. The inner layer is composed chiefly of gluten, which repairs the waste of muscular tissue. The central white portion is composed of starch cells, and this keeps up the heat of the body. Now if we could have bread made of the whole grain denuded of its outer silicious coat, we should have something to repair the waste of every bodily tissue, provided the fineness of the particles were such that the digestive process could assimilate it. But as wheat is usually ground, the five outer layers, being hard and horny, are broken into angular fragments instead of being ground into fine powder, and prove a source of irritation to the alimentary canal, in which for this reason they do not remain long enough to be digested. In England the reduction of the whole grain is effected by means of steel mills, which have been recently introduced by a society calling itself the "Bread Reform League," the object of which is to make such a bread as will contain all the nutritious portions of the grain, and only these, and by precept and example to press this bread upon the acceptance of the poor. The children of the English poor are singularly subject to bone disorders, induced by the absence from their food, which is chiefly bread of fine flour, of bone-producing elements. Where bread of this description is supplemented by abundance of meat, eggs and milk, its deficiencies in gluten and the phosphates are to a degree made up. Across the border in Scotland these bone disorders are unknown.

"In Sicily the laboring classes work well on a vegetable diet, the staple article of which is bread made of well ground wheat meal. The Hindoos of the Northwestern Province can walk fifty or sixty miles a day with no other food than 'chapatties,' made of the whole meal with a little 'ghee' or Galam butter. Turkish and Arab porters, capable of carrying burdens of from 400 to 600 pounds, live on bread only, with the occasional addition of fruit and vegetables. The Spartans and Romans of old time lived their vigorous lives on bread made of wheaten meal. In Russia, Sweden, Scotland and elsewhere, the poor live chiefly on bread, always made from some whole meal—wheat, oats or rye—and the peasantry of whatever climate so fed always compare favorably with the English poor, who live chiefly on white bread. The yeomen of Elizabeth's time, who drew their bowstrings to their ears and sent a cloth-yard shaft whistling through a barn door at eighty yards, ate meat about once week, and lived the rest of the time on whole meal bread and cheese."

So far back as the time of Pliny some kinds of flour were prepared first by removing the outer coat, and then by crushing or grinding the grain to an impalpable powder. In this country the wheat is usually cleaned more or less before grinding, but the silicious coat is not removed until the bolting process carries it away with the outer layers of the grain. There is an improved method of preparing flour which is slowly making its way, and which promises to give the masses at some future time bread rich in all the nutritious elements of wheat, and destitute of all irritating particles, whether of silicious matter or of unpulverized nutritious matter. In the preparation of this flour, millstones, bolts and sieves are entirely avoided, and the reduction of the grain to an impalpable powder is effected by the explosive power of cold compressed air. No bread made of the whole grain is or can be as white as that made of only the interior or starchy portion of the berry, and the prejudice of the masses is so greatly in favor of the "snowy loaf" that the brown loaf makes its way slowly into favor; but with growing intelligence on this subject our people will learn to choose wisely that which is bread, that which is really the "staff of life," and to regard the snowy loaf as among delicacies pleasant to the taste, but inadequate to meet the wants of the wasting tissues.—*N. Y. Weekly Tribune.*

A travelling man sends us a joke that we do not remember of seeing in print. Two commercial agents met at the depot with their grips, when one said: "Hello, John, where have you been?" John said that he had been laying off, but now had an interest in the business, and was going on the road again. The friend congratulated him on having gained the proud position of partner in one of the largest houses in Milwaukee, which was making money hand over fist, when John broke in by saying: "No, I am not a partner, but the old man told me if I didn't take more interest in the business he would bounce me, so I have concluded to take an interest in it hereafter. Good day."

THE STORY OF PETROLEUM.—When petroleum was first discovered is lost in the mist of receding centuries. It was burned in the streets of Babylon to welcome its conqueror, Alexander. It was used by the ancient Egyptians in embalming the bodies of the dead. It was burned in honor of the gods in ancient temples. All this without distillation.

In modern times it was distilled between 1810 and 1817 for illuminating purposes by Joseph Hecker and Johan Mitis, minors of Truscovich. A lawsuit is on record, growing out of this transaction in 1817.

In the same year the merits of distilled petroleum were officially investigated by a commission appointed by the mayor of Prague, but they failed to make petroleum a success for illuminating. In Pennsylvania, about 1853, Mr. Kiew, of Pittsburg, distilled obtained from a salt well at Tarentum, bottled and sold it for medical purposes. He also endeavored to find sale for it for illuminating purposes in fluid and oil lamps, but did not succeed.

Messss. Nevin & Co., of Pittsburg, repeated his experiments in the spring of 1857, but failed to popularize it, as the nauseous smell and abundant smoke forbade its use in any habitation.

In the fall of 1857, Mr. A. C. Ferris, of New York, succeeded after dilligent efforts, in utilizing it for light, substantially as now burned in the lamps of the present day. He contracted for the product of the Tarentum salt wells, about 3,000 barrels per year, which before mostly run to waste, and gave attention to petroleum under the name of "carbon oil."

In 1859, Mr. Drake bored a well expressly for petroleum on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, and speedily succeeded in obtaining it. Mr. Drake was rewarded with a pension from the State of Pennsylvania, and a monument is about to be erected to his memory.

About one hundred vessels are on an average loading petroleum in the port of New York for foreign ports, and nearly half as many in the port of Philadelphia. A considerable business has also sprung up in connection with the California deposits. The export of petroleum for the year 1880 amounted to nearly 9,000,000 barrels, of 40 gallons each. In 1879 it was over 10,000,000 barrels. About 20,000,000 barrels are now held in storage tanks, awaiting a market. The exports for the month of August, 1881, reached 1,656,000 barrels, of 40 gallons each. The value of this exportation of oil (for August) was about $6,000,000, or $72,000,000 per annum.

A very pretty romance in real life, of which a Philadelphia girl is the heroine, is brought to light by a Texas paper. Blanche Thomas, so runs the story, was the only daughter of a wealthy Philadelphia gentleman, who had lavished upon her every advantage that money and good social position could give; she had been a fashionable belle in Philadelphia, and afterwards in Paris, where she received offers of marriage from many wealthy noblemen, all of which were declined. At last while they were still in Paris the secret of her coyness was drawn from her by her father, who learned that she had been since childhood in love with the son of the manager of her father's mines near Pittsburg. This, of course, called out the paternal ire, and in true novel fashion the outraged parent told her she she must select some eligible partner within six months or cease to be his daughter. Thereupon knowing her father to be a man of his word, she secretly took passage for America, sought out her brawny lover, and was married to him off hand, and the two went to Texas, and established themselves on pre-empted land in Taylor county, and the husband went to sheep-raising for a living, while his wife looked after the household duties in the humble dwelling that her husband had built. Meanwhile her father, who had been seeking for her since her flight, at last got on the right trail, and, to make the romance complete, comes in upon her when she is playing the role of an Arcadian shepherdess, having taken the place of her husband who had become temporarily disabled. Sober second-thought reconciles him to the situation, the wisdom of his daughter's choice is conceded, and daughter and son-in-law are invited to give up their Texan home for the more refined life of the Quaker city, and here, of course, the curtain falls.

THE CZAR AND THE ACTOR.—Alexandre Michel, who was one of the best mimics I ever heard, generally contrived to set the room in a roar. He had been for some years a member of the French company in St. Petersburg, and a report of his peculiar talent having come to the ears of the Emperor Nicholas, he sent for him and ordered him to give a specimen of his powers. "I am told," he said, "that you imitate me admirably, and I am curious to see if I can recognize myself." The unfortunate comedian, to whose troubled brain visions of Siberia at that moment presented themselves with alarming distinctness, attempted to excuse himself, but in vain; the imperial command was absolute, and must be obeyed.

At length a happy thought struck him, and, summoning up all his courage, he placed himself in his auditor's usual attitude, and copying his voice and manner as closely as his emotion would allow, addressed the grand chamberlain, who with other courtiers was enjoying the scene, as follows: "Chamberlain, give orders that a gratification of five hundred roubles be paid to that excellent actor, M. Alexandre Michel." "That will do," interrupted Nicholas, laughing heartily; "I am quite satisfied with the resemblance of the portrait, and, as an emperor's word ought to be as good as his bond, you will see," he added, turning to the chambelain, "that M. Michel has his money."

Mr. William Kennedy, of Fall River, a seaman on the United States ship Richmond, is a lucky mariner. He has just returned to his home in the possession of an authentic and well preserved mermaid, whom he captured in the Yang-tse-Kiang River, in May 1879. The individual evidently died young, for her length is only fourteen inches, but in respect to her attractions, he would be a bold man who should venture to say "pooh-pooh to you." The head, neck, elbows and palms are covered with fine hair, the lower part of the body with silvery scales. The breasts are well defined, and the features, though somewhat wizened, are not without force and character. It is painful to add that the eyes have "shrunk away." Mr. Kennedy has been offered $100 for this fascinating creature, not including the alcohol in which she is preserved, but he has rejected with proper scorn this contemptible proposition.

The approaching completion of the East River bridge seems likely to revive the agitation for the annexation of the city of Brooklyn to New York, a project which was much talked of twenty years ago. It was then proposed to give the consolidated city a new name, say Manhatten, Brooklyn to be known as the Brooklyn quarter, just as the city of Williamsburg, whose name was extinguished by annexation to Brooklyn, is now designated the eastern district of Brooklyn. The annexation project is favored, among others, by Mr. James S. T. Stranahan, of Brooklyn, one of the fathers of the new bridge structure, and a trustee of the bridge from the beginning, and it is said that many other prominent Brooklyn people will favor the measure. It is urged that the same reasons apply in enlarging the boundaries of New York as applied in Chicago, St. Louis and Boston, and that these cities gained by the increase of their extent, so New York ought to be benefited as well as Brooklyn by the proposed annexation.

THE NOVEMBER SKIES.—November is rich in material for planetary study. Mercury leads the list with an inferior conjunction, a transit, and a western elongation. Neptune follows Saturn in reaching opposition. Jupiter follows Neptune in arriving at the goal, donning his most superb array for the occasion. The great luminary himself contributes his share to the festive activity of his family, in an annular eclipse. The moon pays her respects to every planet in turn. The grand line of planets clustering beyond us and on the same side of the sun remains unbroken, three of the outer planets, Saturn, Neptune, and Jupiter, arriving at opposition within thirteen days of each other. The moonless nights of mid-November will be glorious with star-lit beauty. Saturn, Jupiter and Mars will reign as lords of the ascendant, and around them will be grouped some of the brightest stars and constellations that grace the firmament.—*Providence Journal.*

A JUDICIOUS WIFE.—A judicious wife is always nipping off from her husband's moral nature little twigs that are growing in directions. She keeps him in shape by continual pruning. If you say anything silly she will affectionately tell you so. If you declare you will do some absurd thing she will find some means of preventing you from doing it. And by far the chief part of common sense there is in this world belongs unquestionably to woman. The wisest things a man commonly does are those which his wife counsels him to do. A wife is a grand wielder of the moral pruning knife. If Johnson's wife had lived, there would have been no hoarding up of orange peel, no touching all the posts in walking along the streets, no eating and drinking with a disgusting voracity. If Oliver Goldsmith had been married, he never would have worn that memorable and ridiculous coat. Whenever you find a man whom you know little about, oddly dressed, or talking absurdly, or exhibiting eccentricity of manner, you may be sure that he is not a married man; for the corners are rounded off—the little shoots pared away—in married men.

The New York *Tribune* is authority for the statement that connection will be made between the Texas Pacific and the Southern Pacific during the present month, probably within the next week, at a point where the two roads cross each other more than one hundred miles east of El Paso. The tremendous energy with which these roads have been pushed forward of late has brought them together sooner than the most sanguine expected. Neither road will stop at the point of meeting. The Texas Pacific will go on at least to El Paso and perhaps to the Pacific. The Southern Pacific will keep straight on to San Antonio and there unite with lines under the same control to Galveston and New Orleans. An arrangement has been made between the two Pacific lines, however, so that their meeting will make a new thoroughfare to the Pacific at once. On the completion of the Southern Pacific to San Antonio, the freight east from El Paso will be carried with a pro rata division of receipts. The Texas Pacific will afford the Southern a most valuable and necessary northwest connection, and it is not unlikely that the two companies will carry on their mutual rivalries on an amicable basis.

THE BALLOONIST'S ADVENTURES.—Prof. King, the aeronaut of Philadelphia, who made an ascent from Chicago with several companions and was lost for several days, has reached home and tells a remarkable story of their adventures by sea and land. They were nineteen hours in the air. Their highest altitude was 9,600 feet. Friday afternoon, Oct. 14th, they landed in the much-talked-of swamp on the Flambeau River. They knew no more where they were than if they had landed in the wildest region of undiscovered Africa. One sandwich was all that was left them when they touched ground. Human habitation was nowhere in sight. Desolation was everywhere. The roaring rapid river they at first took for the Mississippi. No boats, no signs to show that human beings had ever been there, only intensified their dreadful feeling of loneliness. Once landed, their adventures began in earnest. From Friday until Tuesday their experience was one of continuous tramping about or floating over lakes on rude rafts and finding themselves perpetually walled in. There seemed to be no outlet. A porcupine which they killed was their diet for five days. On the fifth day, Tuesday, they came to an old overgrown trail. Following it for hours they finally heard the tinkling of a cowbell. They left the road and went in the direction whence it came, and finally found themselves again at the river. The cow was on the other side. The sight of a rude cabin cheered them. Two men in a boat were finally sighted and rowed them across. Here they found Bruno Vinette, a wealthy backwoodsman, farmer and logger, who, with ten men, accompanied them up the river in a batteau to the place where their balloon was. Except a few punctures from trees and some rents in the netting, it was uninjured. It was taken apart and put in the basket and the whole raised from the ground and placed on poles and left there. The netting was hung upon ropes reaching from tree to tree far above ground. There they will be left till mid-winter, when snow and ice will enable them to be gotten away. It was seventy-five miles from the balloon to Chippewa Falls and civilization, which the travellers reached through the aid of Vinette.—*Philadelphia Times.*

A scar nobly got is a good livery of honor.

LASSOING A SPECTRE.—A COSSACK'S EXPLOIT.

Some years ago, toward the end of December, all Moscow was startled by the rumor—at first vague and doubtful, then more and more distinct—of a hideous figure which showed itself nightly just outside one of the principal "barriers" of the city, terrifying all beholders with the veritable semblance of a demon—horns, tail, fiery eyes, and all.

After a time, however, it was whispered that every one who had been "interviewed" by this disagreeable promenader had ended by finding himself minus his watch, purse, or some other valuable—a fact which aroused suspicions that the pretended demon was, after all, only some daring thief, requiring the exorcisms of the police rather than those of the clergy.

Such, at least, was the view taken in the Bureau of Police itself, where the matter was being discussed one night by some dozen members of the "force," with the addition of such details as popular rumor or their own lively fancy suggested.

Suddenly a young Cossack, recently enrolled, who had sat perfectly silent during the whole conversation, arose and said, quietly but firmly: "It's against orders to let the devil walk about! I'll just go and tackle him."

So saying, the adventurous lad went forth, saddled his horse, and set off in quest of the pocket-picking demon, taking with him no weapon save his "arkan"—a short lasso, as formidable in Cossack hands as in those of the American "Gaucho."

It was dark long before he reached the barrier, but a faint gleam of moonlight showed him a ghastly figure, which seemed to rise out of the earth at his approach, and said, in a hollow voice:

"Halloa, there! I *want* you! Come down with me to my kingdom below."

The sinister summons was barely uttered when the the noose settled around the speaker's neck, and the half-throttled demon found himself jerked from his feet and flung violently to the ground.

The Cossack bound him hand and foot, trussed him up behind the saddle, and started back through the town at full gallop, utterly regardless of the cries of astonishment that followed his course, and the crowd that gathered at his heels like a snowball.

Meanwhile, the chief of police, having gone to bed earlier than usual, had just fallen asleep, when he was aroused by a violent knocking at his door and a shout of:

"Your excellency! your excellency!"

"What the deuce is the matter?" cried "his excellency," savagely, adding a brief but forcible apostrophe.

"The devil, your excellency," answered a voice from without.

"The devil?" echoed the great man, somewhat startled at the announcement of such a visitor, despite the appropriateness of the hour.

"There's a Cossack below, your excellency, who says he has caught the devil, and wants to know what he's to do with him."

A sudden recollection of the "barrier demon" at once flashed upon the chief's mind and he comprehended the whole affair.

Hurrying on his clothes as quickly as possible, he rushed down stairs, and found at the door the horse with his ghostly burden, while the Cossack, making his salute, said quietly: "I've caught the devil, your excellency. What are your excellency's orders about him?"

Stifling a laugh at his follower's coolness, the chief ordered the prisoner's disguise to be taken off, when the features revealed were those of a noted thief, for whose apprehension a large reward had been offered.

The rascal was promptly packed off to Siberia, while his captor received in full the recompense to which he was so well entitled.

The champion tramp printer has returned to his old resting place in Troy, N. Y. McGinty is his name, and according to a paper of that city, his career has been a remarkable one. Not only was he in many of the principal battles of the late war, but he has set type in scores of towns and cities in America, and on every leading newspaper printed in the English speaking countries. "He has made a pilgrimage of the Holy Land, braved the dangers of the wilds of Africa, picked up diamonds in Australia, hobnobbed with lords and ladies in Russia, drank beer with the natives of Germany and wine with the inhabitants of sunny France. He has listened to the singing of the dark eyed senoritas of Mexico and played draw-poker with the sports of the far West. In fact he has been everywhere and seen everybody. He carries a scrap book containing newspaper mentions of his wanderings, and if printed in book form they would make an interesting history."

THE NEW WATER GAS LOCOMOTIVE.—The advent of the new water gas locomotive now building at Patterson, N. J., is looked for by railroad men with considerable interest. The parties who are building this machine talk sensibly about it, and are willing to wait the test of trial. If it runs and wears, some of its advantages over all now in use will be, that it will be free from smoke and cinders, that it can be run at two cents a mile, when a common locomotive costs fourteen at forty miles an hour and twenty-five at sixty, and that firing up can be accomplished in a brief time and with a single match. It is said that a railroad company has offered $1,000,000 for the use of the process on its lines, if this test engine will draw a train of Pullman cars from New York to Chicago and return on its schedule time. It will seek to win this prize as soon as the first experiments are safely passed, and if it does, it means a revolution in railroading.

Among those summoned to appear as witnesses at the trial of Guiteau is the Rev. Dr. Magee, of Albany, who is exceedingly skeptical on the subject of the assassin's insanity. Ten years ago, while he was pastor of a church in Dayton, Ohio, his confidence was imposed upon by Guiteau by means of various testimonials and high-sounding protestations, so that he admitted the rascal to his house on several occasions. At last the pastor's best overcoat and his new acquaintance disappeared simultaneously, and Dr. Magee now thinks there is more deviltry than insanity in Guiteau's erratic conduct.

A teacher records his meteorological observations as follows: "In one evening I counted twenty-seven meteors sitting on my piazza."

ODDS AND ENDS.

"The funniest part of a dog's tail is the wag," and the only funny thing about erysipelas is the humor.

Wastefulness treads on the heels of extravagance, and the model farmer will not tolerate either on his premises.

A married man has his most acute sense of the meaning of the word "failure" when he first attempts to sing his teething baby to sleep.

STRANGE.—It is considered a wrong thing for a husband to strike his wife, but perfectly right for a wife to collar and cuff her husband.

The difference between a cat and a comma is that one has the claws at the end of the paws, while the other has the pause at the end of the clause.

We have the statement that an old Shanghai hen in Reading had been setting four weeks on a carpenter's hammer. She declares that she will hatch it if takes all Winter.

It was at the Music Hall not long since that a lady remarked to a visiting friend after a solo on the big organ, "That's all very well; but you just wait till they put on the *vox populi*."

The Binghamton *Republican* learns that an old lady in Geneva feeds her daughter on fish because of the phosphorus, that article being an essential ingredient in match-making.

A DUBIOUS COMPLIMENT.—A village paper says: "Our brass band was out in full force on Saturday evening, and played several pieces as, we are glad to believe, only they could play them."

A young lady in Indiana was suddenly kissed at a party, and was so greatly shocked and mortified that she became insane. This ought to put an end to kissing, but it is to be feared that it will not.

LIFE IN MARKET.—"Isn't that a beautiful color?" said the fish-dealer, as he cut into a large salmon. "Yes" said Flotsam; "I suppose he is blushing at the extravagant price he is getting for himself."

A Cleveland preacher took for his text: "He giveth His beloveth sleep." And then he said, as he glanced around, that the way his congregation had worked itself into the affections of the Lord was amazing.

Whenever you find a house with the motto "Welcome!" hung up so high that it catches every eye, you needn't be surprised at a cold dinner, and a hint that keeping a boarding house doesn't pay in these times.

Celery will bear cold to a temperature of 28 degrees without injury, but any cold below this will destroy its vitality and decay immediately follows. Celery should be protected, therefore, at or a little before freezing.

The salutatorian, says an exchange, at Yale this year was a German, the valedictorian a Hebrew, and the prize declaimer a Chinaman. But when it comes to real classical culture, our native land is there. The pitcher of the Yale Base-ball Club is an American.

When a woman gets frightened at night, she pulls the bed-covers over her head, says she is scared, and goes to sleep; but with man it is different. He says he is not afraid, pushes the covers down, and lies trembling awake for two or three hours, straining his ears at every sound.

—Profanity is a low, groveling vice. We care not what a man's standing may be in society: we care not what clothes he wears, or what culture he boasts; despite all his refinement, the light and habitual taking of God's name in vain betrays a coarse nature and a brutal will.

Four years ago a young man, without a cent on his back, and only one suit of clothes to his name, entered Denver and begged his supper. Last week he eloped with his employer's wife and ten thousand of his cash. Close application to business, coupled with pluck and industry, wins every time.—*Norristown Herald.*

An elder in a Presbyterian church in Eastern New York, who owned an extensive brewery, and also a barge upon which to transport his beer to market, refused the used of said barge to a Sunday school picnic because he was afraid there would be dancing on board. We congratulate the Sunday school upon their escape.

The wool trade of San Antonio, Tex., is very large, the shipments North from there already this year being 4,000,000 pounds, and as much more will be handled during the season. Corpus Christi handles still more. The largest sale from one ranch was between 125,000 and 150,000 fleeces. The business has increased four-fold in three or four years.

A New Hampshire woman has preserved a part of her wedding-cake for forty-nine years. Wedding-cake is famed for making girls dream of their future husbands and it is believed that the maiden who ate this particular piece of cake now would have a vision in which she would figure as a female Mormon with seventeen husbands. That cake has accumulated power with age.

Two gentlemen were seated upon the steps of the house of one of them, on a mild evening this summer, when a very large woman, with rustle of voluminous silks and roll of voluminous person, entered the next dwelling. "Who is that?" asked the visitor. "That," answered the master of the house, "is my neighbor Webster's wife." "Oh, I see," was the ready rejoinder, "Webster's Unabridged."—*Boston Courier.*

My youngest, a little girl who is fond of cake, (writes one of our correspondents), was reproved the other day by her aunt, who is unmarried, for taking the last piece. Her aunt said: "If there is any truth in the old proverb, that 'she who takes the last piece will be an old maid,' you will surely be one." She looked at her aunt a moment gravely, and replied, "Did you always take the last piece, aunty?"

A tramp writes to the Providence *Journal* of his profession as composed "of men who go from place to place through the country, gathering and disseminating, of course, a great amount of useful information, relying mainly upon the public hospitality for their temporary maintenance, never wearing out their welcome by a long sojourn in one place, never interfering in politics, carefully and conscientiously abstaining from all agitation of the labor question in any of its phrases."

A darkey came to a Galveston justice of the peace and asked him for a warrant for the arrest of Jim Webster. "What has he done?" "He stole my chickens. Dar's de fedders in his yard." "I kin prove it by Colonel Jones, but I doesn't like to have him brung into court, 'cause he is modest-like." "What's the matter with Colonel Jones?" "Nothing, boss; but, to tell the troof, eber since I stole his chickens I loses all confidence in de man as soon as he looks me squar' in de face."

☞ When a lecturer has worked the ladies of his audience so near to the weeping point that they have gotten out their handkerchiefs, and then suddenly changes his tone and speaks of the merits of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, he is bound to rouse a feeling of indignation.

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Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

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Thursday, November 17, 1881.

—The part taken in the recent election campaign in Bucks county by the only organized body of temperance men and women in the county has received no attention in any comments that have come to our notice since the election. The reason probably is because the organization referred to exerted so little influence in the general result. There is no evidence on the election returns that the recommendations of the "Taxpayers' Association" produced any effect whatever upon the vote in the county. The bolting temperance men then have had only their pains for their trouble, and a pertinent question for their consideration, as they meditate over the election of a tavern keeper and distillery owner by the large majority of 700, is whether they might not have acted with more satisfaction to themselves and benefit to the cause they have at heart, if they had kept entirely out of the campaign. The truth is, they chose a wrong method to enter the political arena. They began at the wrong end. The proper course for temperance men with Republican proclivities would have been to organize and send from each district a delegation to the county convention favoring none but temperance candidates, and it is very likely the kind of men desired would have been nominated. At least one or more candidates could have been nominated by organized temperance influence, and by continuing from year to year this practice the temperance men would in all probability be able in time to receive ample recognition.

—It often happens where a set of individuals combine to drive a man to the wall that they come out second best. A striking instance of this fact is instanced in a dispatch from Washington to the New York *Herald*. The case is as follows: James A. Goolder having on the recommendation of Senator Mahone been appointed postmaster last August for the small office at Shakleford's, in King and Queen's County, Va., has returned his commission to the department with a statement that on account of his being a readjuster the property holders of Shakleford have combined to prevent his procuring accommodations for the post office, that he has therefore been unable either to rent a suitable room or to obtain a suitable site upon which to build, and that consequently he feels obliged to resign the appointment. Assistant Postmaster General Hatton in view of this reported state of affairs, has issued an order discontinuing the Post office and directing its papers and business to be transferred to West Point, the nearest office in the neighboring county of King William. We presume that the people who have been getting their mail matter at Shakleford's, are not quite happy over the unexpected turn that their action in the matter has taken.

—Mr. Elihu Vedder, the well known American artist, lately returned from Rome, has been working since last summer upon a permanent cover for THE CENTURY MAGAZINE. The new cover, which is just completed, is to consist, not of one design, but really of five—four of them for the different seasons of the year. Surrounding each are appropriate emblems for every month in the year, and in each will appear an emblematical female figure of great dignity. The midwinter cover will, perhaps, be the most striking of all, as in the background is seen the Aurora Borealis. The general color of the paper of the present cover will be preserved, whilst the ink will be of a somewhat deeper tint, and the general massing of the letters will also be retained, otherwise, the design is entirely fresh and original.

—Tuesday night Miss Ellen Kramer 23 years of age, a student at the Normal College, Chicago, visited her room, sent for Superintendent Wentworth and reported that she was sick. He promised to send medicine to her room and left. When the physician visited her room shortly after she could not be found. Search was instituted, and her terribly mutilated body was found on the Wabash Railroad track near by. The head was entirely severed from the trunk, and the body was torn into a shapeless mass. Opinions vary as to whether it was a deliberate suicide or whether the girl was murdered and her body thrown upon the track in order to conceal the crime. The young lady was the daughter of very wealthy parents and was highly respected.

—Hon. Jesse Baldwin, an ex-Congressman of Ohio, had by habits of frugality and business sagacity amassed a large fortune, which he always kept near him in the form of bright gold coin. He recently changed $17,000 in bonds for gold at Washington and carried 850 double eagles from Treasurer Gilfillan's office to his home at Boardman Centre. On Tuesday night four burglars selected two horses from the ex-Congressman's stable, locked the family in their bedchambers, blew up the private safe and escaped with the plunder.

—The *Intelligencer* last week must have felt very sorrowful over the result of the election in the county, for it scarcely alluded to the event. There is no need of being down hearted; there is only the little majority of 700 to overcome to enable the Republicans to elect the next Sheriff.

—Governor Hoyt has appointed Thursday, November 24, as a day for thanksgiving and prayer. The President having designated the same day for this observance, there was scarcely any necessity for State action.

—The last Texas Legislature passed an act appropriating 1,500,000 acres to any one or any company who will build the new projected Capitol. This land is said to be situated in Northwestern Texas, and is filled, so says rumor, with mines of all kinds.

IN MEMORY OF LUCRETIA MOTT.—The members of the Universal Peace Union assembled in the Church of the Messiah, New York city, Sunday evening, to honor the memory of Lucretia Mott. The Rev. Dr. Collyer presided, and after the opening hymn and prayer he introduced Mr. Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia. The gentleman read a sketch of the life and work of Mrs. Mott, dwelling here and there upon remarkable periods in her career and quoting her words in advocacy of peace and the abolition of war. He related in detail the circumstances of her visit to General Grant when he was President, and of her appeal for the lives of the Modocs who were under sentence of death. Mr. Davis, the speaker said, sought to dissuade her from going, telling her that she was not invited, and that there were certain forms of etiquette to be observed before she might be permitted to see the President. She replied that the spirit prompted her to go and that she felt that it was right, and she then quietly but firmly requested him to have the horse harnessed. She succeeded, and many a life was saved. The Rev. Phoebe Hanaford read a poem on the last words of Mrs. Mott entitled, "Lord, Let Thy Little Standard Bearer Go." Miss Irene Ackerman, Mr. Elias Underhill, Mr. Edward Ryder and others addressed the meeting. Dr. Collyer said he was glad to see the Friends breaking out and blooming out in poetry. Miss Fuller, the secretary of the Universal Peace Association, made a short statement concerning the condition of the society, its objects and programme for the future, when it will carry on a vigorous war against all contentions and quarrels of individuals, states and nations.

—*The North American Review* for December is in all respects a good number. The writers without exception are men eminently competent for the tasks assigned to them, while of the subjects discussed, there is not one which does not possess a living interest. Indeed, were one called upon to enumerate the contentions that are to-day exercising men's minds, those treated of in this number of the Review would certainly occur to him among the first. The most important and most opportune of all the articles is one by the Hon. John A. Kasson, entitled "The Monroe Doctrine in 1881." In this statesmanlike paper, or pronunciamento, as it might not inaptly be called and is certain to be regarded by foreign publicists, the obligation of the United States government to effectually assert its supremacy throughout the Western Hemisphere is demonstrated both by the arguments of authority and precedent, and upon the grounds of reason. Then follows a discussion of the Death Penalty, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, Judge Samuel Hand and Wendell Phillips. The policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government toward Ireland is strenuously defended by Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, son of the Chief Secretary for Ireland. This paper is confessedly an appeal to the judgement and the sympathy of Americans in the struggle now going on across the Atlantic, and is a graceful, practical admission that British statesmen are not indifferent to the enlightened public opinion of the United States. Four physicians and surgeons of the first rank, namely, Drs. W. A. Hammond, John Ashhurst, Jr., J. Marion Sims and John T Hodgen, review the history of President Garfield's case. Finally the Hon. David A. Wells treats of Reform in Federal Taxation.

—Who will be the next Speaker of the House is now a subject which is exciting attention among the politicians at Washington and elsewhere. The most prominent western candidate mentioned is General J. Warren Keifer, of Springfield, Ohio, who is a man well qualified for the position. A *Tribune* special from Washington, says that the General arrived in Washington on Tuesday, to superintend his canvass for the nomination by the Republican caucus. He appears to be very sanguine of success. His friends assert that he will receive the fifteen Republican votes from Ohio, six from Wisconsin, one from Nebraska, one from Colorado, two from California, one from Oregon, eight from the Southern States, nine or ten from Pennsylvania and some from New England and New Jersey on the first ballot, and, after local candidates shall be withdrawn, thirteen votes from Illinois, three from Minnesotta and seven from Indiana. Should these expectations be realized, General Keifer would go into the caucus with about fifty votes, which on the second or third ballot would be increased to seventy-three, and he would then need to gain only one vote in order to secure the nomination.

—Tom Paine, spoke one hour and a half through the mediumship of Miss Amelia Colby at Lincoln Hall, Philadelphia, before an audience of five hundred persons. Miss Colby's mouth gave utterance to the words of Paine's spirit. The author of the "Age of Reason," claims that in that country from whence bourne no traveller returns, he has formed a partnership which has for its object the enlightening of the people of the earth and freeing themselves from the dogmas of theological teachings. In reply to an enquiry as to whether he was the author of the Junius letters he answered in the affirmative. Thus a question which has vexed the mind of many people is at last settled to the satisfaction of spiritualists at least.

—From J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston, we have received a neat little volume containing the address delivered by Charles Dudley Warner, before the Social Science Society, giving his views of newspapers. As Mr. Warner is a newspaper man, who has not only learned how to make an interesting newspaper, but has also made his mark in American literature, his opinions are valuable and are felicitiously expressed.

—A German professor who is gathering materials for a history of this country, is quoted as saying that he was surprised at the superior appearance and intelligence of the white laboring class of the South when compared with that of the North or that of Europe.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RAILROADS.

The question of the necessity or advisability of exercising governmental control over the railroads will come up, it is very certain, in some form or another during the next session of Congress. As the roads are operated at present it is hardly an exaggeration to say that nobody is satisfied with their management. The commercial and agricultural classes are not satisfied. Fluctuations in rates, "wars" of rival lines, special facilities and privileges to favorite interests and firms, mean more or less disturbance in business. Again, the stockholders are not satisfied. The late struggle between the leading trunk lines resulted, according to Mr. John W. Garrett's figures, in a loss of twelve and one half million dollars to the different companies. This sum represents six per cent on more than two hundred million dollars, and the loss must be borne by some one. But however unsatisfactory the present condition of affairs may be there are grave objections to the application of the proposed remedy of control by the federal government. Mr Nimmo, the chief of the Bureau of Statistics, discusses this question in his annual report, and, without attempting to decide on the wisdom or unwisdom of the contemplated policy, he points out some of the practical difficulties in the way of its adoption. To cite one of his illustrations.—The Baltimore and Ohio road insists because of its shorter line to the West that its scale of charges should be lower than those on the lines tributary to this city. This claim is not conceded by the New York roads. How can the government settle a question of this kind? Mr. Nimmo fears that the assumption by the government of the regulation of freight and passengers rates would place it in the position of arbiter between rival Atlantic cities and rival sections in the West. The sections tributary to these roads would inevitably be dragged into the contest and in a few years we should have one of the very worst forms of sectionalism projected into our politics, for it would be absurd to suppose that such tremendous interests should be kept out of our political struggles. This is a point of view from which the question has not yet been treated in Congress, and before anything is done in the matter it should receive the fullest and most careful consideration.—*New York Herald.*

From the New York Journal of Commerce

EATING BEFORE SLEEPING.

An Old Time Rule Reversed by an Advocate of Late Suppers.

Man is the only animal that can be taught to sleep on an empty stomach. The brute creation resent all effort to coax them to such a violation of the laws of nature. The lion roars in the forest until he has found his prey, and when he has devoured it he sleeps until he needs another meal. The horse will paw all night in the stable and the pigs will squeal in the pen, refusing to rest or sleep until they are fed. The animals which show the end have their own provisions for a late supper just before dropping off to their nightly slumbers. Man can train himself to the habit of sleeping without a preceding meal, but only after long years of practice. As he comes into the world nature is too strong for him, and he must be fed before he will sleep. A child's stomach is small, and when perfectly filled, and when no sickness disturbs it, sleep follows naturally and inevitably. As digestion goes on the stomach begins to empty. A single fold in it will make the little sleeper restless; two will waken it, and if hushed again to repose the nap will be short, and three folds put an end to the slumber. Paragoric or other narcotic may close its eyes again, for without food or some stupefying drug it will not sleep, no matter how healthy it may be. Not even an angel who learned the art of minstrelsy in a celestial choir can sing a babe to sleep on an empty stomach. We use an oft-quoted illustration, "sleeping as quietly as an infant," because this slumber of a child follows immediately after the stomach is completely filled with wholesome food. The sleep which comes to adults long hours after partaking of food, and when the stomach is empty, is not after the type of infantile repose. There is all the difference in the world between the sleep of refreshment and the sleep of exhaustion. To sleep well the blood that swells the veins in our head during the busy hours must flow back, leaving a greatly diminished quantity behind the brow that lately throbbed with such hehemence. To digest well the blood is needed at the stomach and nearer the fountains of life. It is a fact established beyond a possibility of contradiction that sleep aids digestion, and that the processes of digestion is conducive to refreshing sleep. It needs no argument to convince us of this mutual relation. The drowsiness which always follows the well-ordered meal is itself a testimony of nature to this independence.

A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to one of the greatest newspapers of the age—one that secures the best writers in this country and Europe, regardless of expense, has the best and fullest book reviews of any paper in the country, has able articles upon financial subjects, has departments edited by specialists and devoted to Fine Arts, Music, Science, Religious Intelligence, Missions, Schools and Colleges, News of the Week, Hymn Notes, the Sunday School, Legal and Sanitary questions, Biblical Research (something that cannot be found in any other newspaper in the United States,) Farm and Garden, Insurance, Weekly Market Reports, etc.—in fact, a newspaper fully suited to the requirements of every family, containing a fund of information which cannot be had in any other shape, and having a wide circulation all over the country and in Europe. We refer to *The Independent*, of New York. "The largest, the ablest, the best." See advertisement, in another column, and send a postal card for free specimen copy.

—The *Democrats* are not so Wolfeish as before election.

[From The Cincinnati Commercial.]

GARFIELD'S OPINION OF INSANE MURDERERS.

In view of the fact that Garfield's assassin hopes to escape his just punishment on the plea of insanity, it will be interesting to know what Garfield himself thought of the insanity defence for murderers in 1871. In that year a murder trial took place at Cleveland, the defence, as usual, being insanity. Judge R. F. Payne was on the bench, and his charge was a complete annihilation of the shallow pretences upon which the plea of insanity is often sustained. A few days afterward Judge Payne received the following letter from Garfield:

DEAR JUDGE: Allow me to congratulate you on your splendid charge to the jury at the close of the Gelentine case. The whole country owes you a debt of gratitude for brushing away the wicked absurdity which has lately been palmed off on the country as law on the subject of insanity. If this thing had gone on much further, all that a man would need to secure himself from the charge of murder would be to rave a little, and tear his hair a little, and then kill his man. I hope you will print your excellent charge in pamphlet form and send it to all the judges in the land. Very truly yours,

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

—The old and infirm inmates of the Eastern Penitentiary are taught how to weave woolen jackets, hoods, &c., by hand, and they are enabled to thus earn money enough to defray the expenses of their support. Formerly only a small portion of the prison population could earn little or nothing, because there was not suitable employment for them, but the introduction of knitting has filled the opening for an easily-learned and much needed occupation, which might also be useful to them at all times.

—A freight train on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad became detached at Indianapolis on Thursday last. And by some means the two sections afterward collided, starting the engine and two cars, without an engineer or fireman, at a rapid rate for the city, where it collided with an engine on the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad, demolishing both engines and two cars. The rear of the freight train, loaded with cattle, was also wrecked, and a number of cattle killed. The loss is estimated at $52,000. No one was injured.

CLAIMS WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.—Hon James B Everhart, a gentleman of high character and splendid literary attainments, and familiarized with the wants of legislation by some years experience in the Senate of Pennsylvania, is spoken of as a candidate for Congress to represent the Chester and Delaware district. Mr. Everhart's steadfast Republicanism and undoubted qualifications ought to make him a candidate whose claims are worthy of consideration.—*Reading Times, Rep.*

—Mr. H. A. Cooley, of Hartford, was evidently born under, not one, but several, lucky stars. The other day, after leaving the bank, he lost $290 in bills through a hole in his pocket. Mr. Cooley was very busy for the next few hours. He retraced his steps, and every half hour or so some friend would hand him $60 or $70 which had just been found. From four men he recovered $280, one giving him $60, two others $70 each, and a third $80. Strangely enough, he found the remaining $10 in the gutter.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says: The boss parrot came through the express office the other night, consigned to Mr. E. Isaacs. He sat still while the messengers were calling out and checking off packages. When they came to him and called out "E. Isaacs, one package," the bird shouted "Check!" and then eyeing the man with the list inquired "Have you got it?"

—Fontaine's patent fast locomotive, built at the Paterson Works, in New Jersey, and the use of which was presented to the Pennsylvania Railroad for one year without charge, under the representation that it ought to run at the rate of ninety miles an hour, has proved a clear and unmistakable failure in point of speed, and has been sent back to the Paterson Works from Altoona.

—A curious story is told by the Sheffield (Eng.) *Telegraph*. A gardener, who had become blind, owing to a cataract, dreamed that if he applied petroleum to his eyes the sight would be restored. The old man (he is 82) strong in his simple faith, carried the dream into effect, and his sight was restored.

—What the New York *Mail* thinks the Republican party needs, after over twenty years of national power, is fresh blood, new leadership and direct contact with the people by appeal to their highest sentiments, most conscientious convictions, and most enlightened intelligence.

—The President has accepted Mr. MacVeagh's resignation, and the latter has taken formal leave of the department. The solicitor general will be the acting Attorney General until the vacancy is filled.

—Professor Loomis, of Yale, says that he has not expected to see many meteors in the November sky of this year, because the numbers haved diminished since 1869. The next great display may be expected in 1899.

—Six persons were injured, one fatally, by the fall of an elevator in the new Belvidere Hotel, New York, Thursday afternoon. The rope that failed was made of twisted steel.

—In Boston a "corner" in servant girls is reported by householders and others who desire the services of domestics. From $3 50 to $6 00 per week are demanded.

—Frederick Douglass writes a hand like copper plate. He has become very stout. According to Private Dalzell his property is valued at more that $100,000.

—Sir Edward Thornton is delighted with St. Petersburg. He is especially studying the politics of Central Asia, and also the Tartar race, with a view to a future pamphlet on the subject.

—Wheat fields are reported to be promising in appearance throughout the State.

—President Arthur will be called on in December to make an unusually large number of appointments in the diplomatic service and in the various departments.

—The report of Lieutenant Berry, commanding the Arctic search steamer Rodgers, has been received at the Navy Department.

—No official announcement of Mr. MacVeagh's resignation has been made. It is now said the government will proceed primarily in the star route cases before the Police Court of the District.

—The jury was completed in the Guiteau case yesterday and the prosecution will open to-day.

—Senator John Sherman said in a speech in Cincinnati that he knew of no political issue in Ohio worthy of the name.

—Because David A. Wells wants the duty on ant-eggs removed, the Philadelphia *Press* anxiously inquires whether it is supposed that the pauper pismires of Europe are going to be allowed to compete with American anthills upon his advice?

The London *Spectator* says that after the North won victors over the South it shed less blood than any nation so provoked ever yet had done.

☞ Chas. Eayre Hinkle, Jersey City Heights, N J., reports that his son, a lad of twelve years, was completely cured of a terrible case of Eczema by the Cuticura Remedies. From his head to his feet was one mass of scabs.

Cartharal Poison

Catarrh poisons the mucous membrane, poisons the blood and vital fluids, poisons the lungs, liver and kidneys. From a simple cold to the rotting, sloughing and death of the senses of smell, taste and hearing, Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh is supreme. Complete treatment $1.

☞ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.—We will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to young men and older persons who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, etc., guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Also for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Liver and Kidney difficulties, Ruptures, and many other diseases. Illustrated pamphlet sent free. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY. FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

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MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists.

The Steamboat GEM

Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of John Wright, deceased, late of Bristol borough, Bucks Co., Pa. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them in proper form for settlement to

JAMES WRIGHT, ANTHONY SWAIN, } Executors.

EMPLOYMENT—LOCAL OR Traveling. State which preferred. Also SALARY per month. All EXPENSES advanced. WAGES promptly paid. SLOAN & Co. 306 George St. Cincinnati, O.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P O Vickery, Augusta, Me.

MISCELLANEOUS

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

The few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words, among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvelous cures that have won for it a confidence in its virtues never equaled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption*, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their painful effects that is well founded, if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its early use in sudden attacks.

PREPARED BY

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PUBLIC SALES

BY

THOMAS EASTBURN,

Real Estate Broker and Conveyancer,

LANGHORNE, PA

Thursday Oct 27th, 1881—Wood Lot Sale on the farm of George Fly, near Churchville.
Saturday, Nov 5th, 1881—63-acre Farm of William B. Milnor, near Yardleyville.
Monday, Nov 7th, 1881—House and Ten Acres of Land, belonging to Asher Bennett on the Trevose road about one mile from the Trappe Hotel, Bensalem township.
Saturday, Nov 26th, 1881—Bazaar Sale in the Temperance House yard, Langhorne.
☞ I have special facilities for selling real estate, having established agencies in Philadelphia and Trenton.

H. A. Bradfield,

AGENT FOR

DECKER & BRO. AND HAINES BROS.

PIANOS,

MASON & HAMLIN

ORGANS,

VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, BANJOS, TAMBOURINES.

—o—

The best quality of violin, banjo, and guitar strings, at low prices. A large assortment of sheet music on hand. Also, a full supply of Fancy Stationery, stereoscope views, school stationery and pocket cutlery, etc., etc. 28 RADCLIFFE Street Bristol, Pa.

BRISTOL SEMINARY,

BRISTOL, PA.,

Will open on

Wednesday, Sept. 14th.

AFTER six years of successful operation Miss Merriam's School for Young Ladies removes to the commodious and attractive building so long and favorably known in this vicinity as the "Bristol Boarding School," of which Miss Peirce was principal.

It is the aim of the Principal and her associates to make the course of study thorough and practical. French and German taught by a native teacher of superior qualifications.

Particular attention given to the Primary Class. Cheerful room and competent teacher provided.

For circulars address,

MISS A. MERRIAM, Bristol, Pa

EDWARD N. BOOZ.

Auctioneer

Residence—No 23 Wood Street, Bristol, Pa

NOTICE!

W. GRACE,

DEALER IN

WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES

Would call the attention of the people of Bristol and vicinity to his large stock of WALL PAPERS and WINDOW SHADES. Having added largely to his stock of Gold Ground, and many other grades of PAPER HANGINGS, ranging in price from 6c to $2 50 per piece.

Window Shades

ready made, or made to order from 50c. to $5 00

W. GRACE, 76 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

DEWITTS' GREEN HOUSE.

WE now offer to our customers of Bristol and vicinity the largest stock of plants for fall and winter culture we have ever had. Since July 1st we have built a large Rose and Smilax house, each 120 feet by 27, and 18 feet respectively, and are now prepared to execute double the amount of work, with the same dispatch and satisfaction that has always characterised this establishment. We cut 2,500 Rose Buds a week, many of them Marechal Niels, Pearls, Cornelia-Cooks and Niphetos. Other desirable cut flowers in proportion. Rose Buches, Pinks, Bouvardias, including the new double white Bouvardias, Heliotropes, Chrysanthemums, Cyclamen, etc., for window culture. We have the largest stock of double White Bouvardias in the State, having supplied many florists with their stock plants. All of the above we have by thousands. Designs in flowers and Immortelles at short notice. A visit will repay for the trouble. If you don't see what you want, ask for it. DEWITTS' GREEN HOUSES, Pond Street

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Assets, $91,735,786.

Organized A D. 1843. Purely Mutual.

The foremost Life Insurance Institution in the world. Unequalled security at lowest cost. Profits divided annually among policy-holders.

For statements, terms and results of Investments in this Company, apply to

CHARLES E. SCOTT, Agent, Bristol, Pa

Canned Goods For Sale.

Cooked Corned Beef, in 1,2 and 14 lbs cans, Boneless Pigs feet, in 2 pound cans, Brook Trout, in two pound cans, Soused Mackerel, in 1, 2 and 3 pound cans, Salmon, Lobster, Oysters, Clams and Lambs Tongues, in 1 pound cans, Sardines in ¼ and ½ pound cans; Boston Baked Beans, in 3 pound cans, Deep Sea Mess Mackerel, in 5 pound cans, Bartlett Pears, Green, Gage Plums, Pine Apples, White Cherries, Sugar Corn, and Lima Beans, in ½ pound cans, Apricots, in 2½ pound cans, Tomatoes, Apples and Peaches, in 3 pound cans. Quality Guaranteed. All are invited, but none need buy unless suited. Terms Cash, consequently prices are low. EDWARD H. FOSTER, Dorrance Street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LADIES who have not decided where to get their SPRING DRESSES made should call on

MISS M. B. JOHNS

and get fitted properly, by the aid of the Delineator. Particular attention to all who are seldom suited elsewhere. 118 POND STREET, BRISTOL

ANNA W. & MARY F. CABEEN

Will re-open their

PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL

at the Friends' Schoolhouse, Bristol,

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1881.

For circulars apply at their residence, 82 Radcliffe Street.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN ILLINGSWORTH, deceased. Letters of administration on the estate of John Illingsworth, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Evan J. Groom, residing in said Borough, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

EVAN J. GROOM, Administrator.

H. Armstrong & Son,

Dealer in all kinds of

BOOTS & SHOES

and Manufacturers of

Ladies & Gents Finest Custom Work

of Latest Style and Finish.

☞ BEST MATERIAL. ☜

26 East Broad Street, BURLINGTON, N. J.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Write for samples or visit John Wanamaker, Grand Depot, Philadelphia. Dry Goods, Carpets, house Furnishing, Millinery.

OPENING OF NEW STORE

BY

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

On Wednesday, Nevember 2,

WE OPEN OUR NEW STORE AT

EIGHTH & FILBERT STS.

Which building forms part of the main structure at

EIGHTH & MARKET STS.

This addition enables us in many ways to add greatly to the comfort and convenience of our patrons.

The Dress Goods Departments

Now occupy one unbroken line of counters, reaching the entire depth of the Filbert street extension and around to Eighth street, about 300 feet in length.

Many departments heretofore crowded have had largely increased space assigned them, and all are given more or less additional room by reason of the enlargement.

The only new department we have added is that of

Notions & Staple Trimmings,

Where the thousand and one accessory trifles needed by ladies will be found.

We signalized the opening of the New Store by presenting for public inspection

☞ THE MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

DRY GOODS In every variety

That has ever been placed on sale in our city, and by offering in every department of the house

SOME NOTABLE BARGAINS

That cannot fail to enlist the eager attention of buyers.

We invite all our out of town friends, when in Philadelphia, to pay a visit of inspection to our enlarged establishment. They will find that in extending our premises to accommodate increasing business we have arranged many things with a view to their especial comfort and convenience, notably among which are the Bureau of information, the system of checking parcels, the Ladies' Parlor, etc.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. Cor. Eeighth & Market Sts.
S. W. Cor. Eighth & Filbert Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

JOHN & JAMES DOBSON,

809 & 811 Chestnut St., Philadelphia,

MANUFACTURERS,

Are now prepared to offer at retail the Largest and Most Varied Stock of New and Elegant Carpetings they have ever exhibited, which for Excellence of Quality, Beauty of Design and Moderate Price cannot be excelled.

WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, EXTRA SUPERS AND THREE-PLYS.

WHILE THEY LAST.

700 Pieces $1 Tapestry Brussels for - - - -	75c
400 Pieces Best Quality Tapestry Brussels, - - -	85c
200 Pieces Body Brussels, - - - - -	$1 25
80 Pieces Velvet, - - - - - -	1 25
Extra Supers from - - - - - -	75c

"ADVICE!"

TRY JOHN MOORE & CO., for Dress Goods,
TRY JOHN MOORE & CO., for Shawls and Skirts, } For Men Women and Children.
TRY JOHN MOORE & CO., for Underwear,

Try John Moore & Co. for Blankets and Quilts. Try John Moore & Co. for Tickings or Flannels.
Try John Moore & Co. for Muslins or Linens, Try John Moore & Co. for Cotton Flannels or Cheviots.
Try John Moore & Co. for Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, &c.,
Try John Moore & Co. for anything needed

for the Housefurnishing or Personal outfit in the Dry Goods or Notion Line, and if the goods are not cheap enough, or good enough, for the prices asked don't buy. This stock was purchased largely in mid-summer and the prices are the LOWEST of the low. Call and see

JOHN MOORE & Co.,

517 & 519 N. Second St., above Noble, Philad'a.

N B.—Particular attention always given to goods to suit the country trade. J. M. & CO.

American Watch and Clock Depot,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET, (above Market,) PHILADELPHIA,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT AND SMALL PRICES

Look at some of the Prices

LADIES' SOLID GOLD AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES, $22; GENTS SOLID GOLD AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES, $30. Ladies Gold Watches as low as $12. One day Clocks $1 00 up. Eight Day Walnut Clocks, $3 up.

A large stock on hand of solid gold and best rolled plated jewelry and chains. Solid silver and plated ware, Opera Glasses and Spectacles. Repairing of all kinds done in a skillful manner.

S. PICARD, No. 11 N. Second Street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—Every Article warranted as represented.

At J. Milnor's Store,

Corner of Wood and Washington st

BRISTOL, PA.,

Can always be found a full line of

Fine Groceries and Provision

consisting in part of

DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER LARD, TEAS and COFFEE, and almost everything in the Grocery Line.

Dissolution Notice.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between John Wilkinson, Henry Borden and Samuel Ellis, was dissolved by mutual consent, October 20th, 1881, John Wilkinson retiring. All debts contracted by the late firm to that date, will be settled by the remaining partners, Henry Borden and Samuel Ellis.

HENRY BORDEN,
SAMUEL ELLIS,
JOHN WILKINSON.

Bristol, Oct. 27, 1881.

MRS. ELLEN E. JOHNSON'S

LAUNDRY, Radcliffe, below Walnut Street, Bristol, Pa. Work done neatly, at short notice.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

☞ Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

New York—Arrives 7.00 and 11.15 A. M., and 7.30 P. M. Closes 8.00 and 11.15 A. M., 4.00 and 7.00 P. M.

Philadelphia—Arrives 7.00 and 8.15 A. M., [illegible] 4.00 and 8.00 P. M. Closes 5.45 and 10.15 A. M., 2.50 [illegible] P. M.

[illegible] Newtown, &c.—Arrives 11.00 A. M. Closes 12.00 M.

[illegible] Valley, Farmington and Emilie—Arrives 10.00 A. M. Closes 11.30 A. M.

[illegible], Fallsington, Penn Valley and M[illegible]—Arrives 1.00 P. M. Closes 8.00 A. M.

[illegible]—Arrives 10.00 A. M. and 4.00 and 7.30 P. M. Closes 8.00 A. M., and 7.00 and 1.00 P. M.

[illegible]—Arrives 10.00 A. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Phila. [illegible]

Last direct mail for New York City closes at 7.00

W. B. BAKER, P. M.

—Next Thursday will be Thanksgiving day.

—The Twilight has discontinued her Sunday trips.

—Hulmeville has hopes that its cotton factory will be rebuilt.

—A fair and festival will be held at the Baptist church, the week before Christmas

—The boys of this locality are already making wry faces over the near approach of the persimmon season.

—Letters and postal cards received at the Bristol Post Office have the date of their receipt stamped upon them.

—The season of entertainments seem to be opening vigorously, notwithstanding the institute and lyceum are out of the field.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad has not yet decided upon the exact date upon which all passenger trains will run into the new depot at 15th and Market streets.

—The Neshaminy Methodist Church expects, next Sunday morning, to have the pleasure of listening to a sermon by the Presiding Elder, Rev. J. M. Henson.

—Rev. Joseph Smith will succeed Rev. Olin Mintzer as pastor of the Tullytown and Emilie M. E. Churches. The latter has been appointed to a church mission in Montana.

—The cool weather we have been having has stimulated the sleigh builders, and Wilson Randall has several new styles of sleighs which will be ready by snow time.

—Last Friday week Ada Bailey, residing at the residence of Harry A. Bradfield, was badly scalded by upsetting a pot of boiling water, which she was taking off the stove.

—Last evening a meeting was held in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church for the purpose of taking initatory steps toward the organization of a Pastoral Aid Society.

—Charles S. Bailey, Esq., has been missing for several days from his office, because of a severe injury he sustained last week by a fall at the new building, adjoining the Post Office.

—The personal friends of Sipah Salar Azem, in this community, will, no doubt, be grieved to learn by cable of his death in Persia. Some of our readers may have forgotten the gentleman, but he was the late Premier of Persia.

—Next Sunday will be the Quarterly Meeting occasion at the Methodist Church. In the morning Rev. Simon, who has several times preached here very acceptably, will occupy the pulpit, and in the evening the Presiding Elder, Rev. J. M. Henson, will preach.

—This is the season when Thanksgiving turkey and that sort of thing begins to loom up as a fair vision in the minds of hungry mortals, and, included in "that sort of thing," is nice crisp and white celery, which is grown in large quantities at DeWitts's hot houses on Pond street.

—A marble tablet, in the form of a shield, made at the marble yard of Wm. Davis, has been put up on the front of the Methodist church, by the Young Men's Christian Association of the church. The tablet bears inscriptions denoting the time of the various services of the church.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol Post Office, Wednesday, November 18: Miss Susan Brown, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, Mrs. Thomas Casey, Patrick Dugan, Mr. Wm. Daniels, Mrs. P. F. Fallon, 25 Race st.: James S. Fisher, Patrick Galligan, Mrs. Lowry, E. Miller, J. Pattent, Mrs. Susan B. Rose, C. Reeves, Joseph Shade, Mrs. D. Waters and Martha Watson.

—The homestead of the Swift family in Bensalem, near Newportville, known as the Lodge, was sold at public sale by the legatees of the late Robert Swift, to C. N. Taylor, for $125.75 per acre. It contains about 100 acres. The house is one of the old time mansions, with large rooms, high ceilings, and spacious halls and stairways, and there is a tradition that the Masonic Lodge of Bristol held meetings there.

—The Estey Quartette Club, of Philadelphia, will give a concert on Tuesday evening, November 29th, at Washington Hall, for the benefit of the Bristol Library. The program will consist of vocal music of a high order, and all lovers of good music will make a mistake who fail to be present. The contralto of this company is Miss Lilian Wells, whose excellent singing here last winter was received with marked appreciation.

—Tacony is to have a newspaper. The rapid growth of the town and its prospects of future development warrant the belief that the new enterprise will be a successful one. The paper will be edited and published by Daniel Muncey and William C. Watson. Mr. Muncey has for several years given efficient aid as assistant editor of the GAZETTE, and Mr. Watson has been engaged upon the mechanical department of this paper for nearly six years. They are young men of energy and ability, and as such we can confidently recommend them to the people of Tacony. The title of the paper will be the *Tacony New Era*, and will be, of course, a Republican paper. The first number will be issued on Thursday, December 8th. The subscription price will be $1.00 per annum.

Council Proceedings.

The regular monthly meeting of the Burgess and Council was held last Monday evening, at the Council Chamber, and there were present J. Wesley Wright, Burgess; Wm. H. Booz, William H. Grundy Robert W. Holt, L. A. Hoguet, C. E. Scheide and James Wright.

The Street Committee reported that they had conferred with the Superintendent of this division of the Pennsylvania Railroad relative to draining the surface water from Dorrance street to the Hollow Creek, and that they were waiting the decision of the Railroad Company in the matter; that Bath street, above Buckley, had been graveled, and two new crossings laid.

The following bills were presented, read passed:

A. L. Pa[illegible]........	$ 70 80
John [illegible]........	8 75
George [illegible]........	2 50
Wm. Tyro........	7 50
Thomas [illegible]........	15 50
Peter Hendricks,........	11 00
Wm. Mo[illegible]........	4 50
Simon Brooks,........	13 75
Hazel Hibbs,........	10 50
George Carpenter,........	3 75
Joseph S. Peirce,........	37 00
S. S. Rue & Son,........	15 00
Bristol Gas Light Co.,........	221 31
Charles Sa[illegible],........	33 33
Penna. Globe Gas Light Co.,........	57 00
Total........	$545 22

The application of Thomas Douglass for permission to lay a crossing on Penn street, without cost to the borough, was on motion granted, subject to the regulation of the Street Committee. On motion the Street Committee were directed to improve the condition of Pond street by having the mud and offal removed for two or three blocks above Mill street.

On motion the Street Committee were instructed to report the probable cost of repairs to the Pond street sewer, leading from Mill street to the Canal basin, at the next meeting of Council, and also to ascertain how many persons are using the sewers, and what compensation the borough receives therefor.

On motion the matter of painting the upper story of the Engine House was referred to the Fire Committee with power to act.

On motion Fire Company No. 2 were permitted to take their apparatus out of service for one month, providing that necessary apparatus be substituted for that time.

On motion Council adjourned until next Monday evening.

—The Langhorne *Beacon* is very explicit in its explanation of what it meant to say, but did not, in describing the tragic bull story to which allusion was made in the GAZETTE last week. The editor kindly informs us that "the pronoun 'he' used immediately after a noun in the same gender undoubtedly refers to the noun." This is "undoubtedly" correct and we proceed to apply the rule to the paragraph quoted from the *Beacon* which is as follows: "It was a good thing that Mr. Wislar, Jr., happened to be present, with a stout dung fork in hand, with which he attacked the bull in the face and eyes with the prongs, and made him retreat in double quick time from the conflict, but not before he had got his pantaloons badly ripped also, in the fight."

The noun here, immediately after which the pronoun "he" is used, is "bull." We presume both noun and pronoun are of the same gender and consequently according to the *Beacon's* own definition "he" refers to "bull" and the only inference from the *Beacon's* statement is that the "bull" got his pantaloons badly ripped.

Since our contemporary has so lucidly elucidated its bull story it would confer a favor if it would inform us what it means by the following political wisdom: "If the Republicans do not organize independent of these rings and secure the honest voters of both parties they are doomed to defeat."

—The Philadelphia papers of this week contain an account of the eccentricities of Esther M. Myers, who died suddenly on Saturday, in Philadelphia. An inquest was held by the Coroner, and the evidence showed that the woman was a monomaniac, having many eccentricities. She was about 80 years of age and was unmarried, and up to last winter she dwelt alone in a house at Sixty-forth and Hamilton streets, Philadelphia, in the most filthy condition. In her house were fifty cats, three or four parrots and several other pets whose company she enjoyed to the utmost. Early last winter some friends removed her from her habitation and placed her to board at No. 105 Juniata St., under the care of a colored woman. Some years ago her benefactors were surprised to learn that she had been named in the will of one John Myers, of Bucks county, and that Anthony Swain, was the executor of the will and trustee of the legacy. Although the testator was her brother, Miss Myers utterly refused to touch a penny of the legacy. No persuasion could alter this determination, although she declined to state any other reason for her refusal than that people had cheated her out of her natural inheritance. In this state of affairs nothing was left but to let those who had supported her when penniless dole out the income from the legacy This was barely sufficient for the support even of a lone woman, but she would insist upon sharing it with her cats and chickens. It is related that she was never happier than when she watched a favorite tabby feloniously appropriating the meal which she ought to have eaten herself. They grew so bold that they would even paw it out of the stew pans in which it was cooking, while she looked on in ecstacies of merriment at the cleverness of her pets in running over a hot stove.

—The site for the proposed celebration of the bi-centennial of Bucks county has been referred to a committee, who are divided as to what place to select. The *Advance*, alluding to the matter, thinks that in point of convenience of access and appropriateness on account of age, Bristol's claims should not be overlooked. No more should they. Bristol as one of the historic towns of the Commonwealth, is entitled to all the honors that can be heaped upon her. She will presently be having a celebration on her own account.

—A farmer of York county sold $1,100 worth of tobacco from three acres of land last year.

—Among late sales of farms in Buck's county, the following are the most important:—Farm of Emmett Abrams, containing 43 acres, in Southampton township, bought by George E. Huey for $100 per acre; I Wilson Merrick has bought the 75 acre farm occupied by Kinsey Harvey, Jr., for $85 per acre; two farms belonging to estate of Kinsey Harvey, deceased, Upper Makefield, purchased by Robert L. Tomlinson, he paying for one of 88 acres $70.20 per acre, and for the other of 94 acres $93.25 per acre; John Shafer's farm of 45 acres, Newtown township, sold to Joseph J. Thompson for $4000; two tracts of land in Warwick township, estate of Matthias Bennett, deceased, sold as follows: No. 1, containing 78 acres, to Isaac Rutherford for $47 per acre; No. 2, containing 15 acres, to Elias Bennett for $75.25 per acre; the 86 acre farm of John Webster, deceased, Northampton township, sold at public sale to Allen Tomlinson for $125.30 per acre.

—A portable pleasure and hunting boat has been shipped from New York to Egypt for August Belmont, Jr., who intends to use it to hunt snipe with along the Nile and other Egyptian rivers. It is almost enough to make the old Sphinx smile to think of all the trouble young August is going to take to get a shot at snipe when he could go to a much nearer foreign land, just across our river, and enjoy as fine snipe shooting as he desired, with the chance of enjoying the additional pleasure of a pop at a mosquito or two.

—A large business is carried on in the western part of the State in the collection and preparation of forest leaves, which are shipped to New Yorg and other places and sold. Many of the rarer specimens are sent to England and France, where they are highly prized.

—A produce dealer in Reading has purchased two hundred thousand bushels of potatoes in Canada, which will be shipped to different points in the states where there is a scarcity of the vegetable.

—The annual meeting of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Pennsylvadia, will be held at Williamsport on Tuesday, December 13.

The *Athenæum* speaks of the variant child, that one which in every large family differs totally from the rest, as something very pleasing.

☞ EASILY PROVEN.—It is easily proven that malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of diseases by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always.

☞ Fine suits made to order at Simpson's, 73 Main street, Burlington.

☞ Why go to Philadelphia when you can buy good suits at Simpson's, 73 Main street, Burlington.

☞ Overcoats made to order for $14, $16, $18 and $20 at Simpson's, 73 Main street Burlington.

☞ Death to rats and vermin, Parsons' Exterminator.

☞ No woman need suffer when Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure can be so easily obtained and so safely used.

☞ Ayer's Ague Cure is the only medicine in existence which may be considered an absolute antidote for fever and ague, and kindred diseases. It not only affords immediate relief, but it eradicates the malarial poison which produces the disease, without leaving any enervating or injurious effect, as is the case with many of the ague medicines advertised.

☞ Everybody says so. Mertz, corner Pond and Washington streets has the largest bread in Bristol.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That at a meeting of the Montauk Paper Co, Limited, held November 7, A. D. 1881, it was resolved that the business of the said company be discontinued and the company be dissolved. At the same meeting Jos. B. Magarge, F. C. Paxson and Saml. J. Magarge were appointed Trustees to settle up its affairs. All person having claims against or indebted to the said company will address the Trustees at No. 25 S. 6th street, Philadelphia.

SAML J. MAGARGE, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON HALL.

THE

ESTEY QUARTETTE CLUB

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Will give a CONCERT for the BENEFIT of

The Bristol Library,

TUESDAY EVE'G, NOV. 29.

Admission, 35 cts. | Three tickets for $1.00.

Concert begins at 7.30. Tickets can be obtained at the GAZETTE office, Bradfield's music store, or of any member of the Board of Managers of the Library.

Trips Resumed to Trenton.

THE STEAMER

EDWIN FORREST

Will leave Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Penn's Manor, White Hill and Trenton.

Leaves Arch St wharf.	Leaves South Trenton
Friday, 18, 9½ A.M.	Friday, 18, 1 P.M.
Saturday, 19, 10 A.M.	Saturday, 19, 2 P.M.
Monday, 21, 10½ A.M.	Monday, 21, 2½ P.M.
Tuesday, 22, 11 A.M.	Tuesday, 22, 3 P.M.
Wed'sday, 23, 12 M.	Wednesd'y 23, 4 P.M.
Thursday, 24, 1 P.M.	Thursday, 24, Don't go.

Leaves Bristol about one hour and a half after leaving Philadelphia or Trenton.

Fare, Philadelphia to Trenton 40 cts. Excursion 60 cts.

All other places, 25cts. Excursion, 40 cts.

REOPENED.

THE OLD

MEAT MARKET

On the Corner of

MILL AND RADCLIFF STREETS.

☞ Meat of all kinds.

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Pork and Veal,

Sausage, Hams, Beef's Tongues, Dried Beef, all at the Lowest Cash Prices.

E. M. RULON.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. RICHARD WATSON, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Bucks, and Justice of the Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, in and for said county, by his precept to me directed, at Doylestown, at September Term, 1881, having appointed a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said county of Bucks, to be held at Doylestown, on MONDAY, the FIFTH day of DECEMBER, 1881, before the Hon. Richard Watson before mentioned.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Bucks, that they are, by the same precept, commanded to be then and there, in their proper persons, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in their behalf appertain to be done. And also all those who will be or are bound by recognizances to prosecute against them as may be just.

SAMUEL L. ELY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Doylestown, Nov. 8, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cuticura

Scrofulous, Itching and Scaly Humors of the Skin, Scalp and Blood Cured.

MIRACULOUS CURE.

I will now state that I made a miraculous cure of one of the worst cases of skin diseases know. The patient is a man forty years old; had suffered fifteen years. His eyes, scalp and nearly his whole body presented a frightful appearance. Had had the attention of twelve different physicians, who prescribed the best remedies known to the profession, such as iodide potassium, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, sarsaparilla, etc. Had paid $500 for medical treatment with but little relief. I prevalled upon him to use the Cuticura Resolvent internally, and the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally. He did so, and was completely cured. The skin on his head, face, and many other parts of his body, which presented a most loathsome appearance, is now as soft and smooth as an infant's, with no scar or trace of the disease left behind He has now been cured twelve months. Reported by

F. H. BROWN, Esq, Barnwell, S. C.

SCROFULA SORE.

Rev. Dr.............. In detailing his experience with the Cuticura Remedies, said that through Divine Providence one of his parishioners was cured of a scrofulous sore, which was slowly draining away his life, by the Cuticura Resolvent internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally. The poison that had fed the disease was completely driven out.

ECZEMA.

Sixteen months since an eruption broke out on my leg and both feet, which turned out to be Eczema, and caused me great pain and annoyance. I tried various remedies with no good results, until I used the Cuticura Resolvent internally and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, which entirely cured me so that my skin is as smooth and natural as ever.

LEN. M. FRAILEY, 64 South St., Baltimore.

CUTICURA.

The Cuticura treatment, for the cure of Skin, Scalp and Blood Diseases, consists in the internal use of Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, and the external use of Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, the Great Skin Cures. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50c; large boxes, $1; Cuticura Resolvent, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, 25c; Cuticura Shaving Soap 15 c.

Depot, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

CATARRH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE;

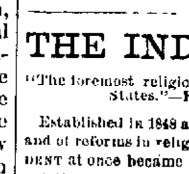
Complete Treatment

For $1.00.

Sanford's Radical Cure, Catarrhal Solvent and Improved Inhaler, wrapped in one package, with full directions, and sold by all druggists for one dollar. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure.

From a simple cold or influenza to the rotting, sloughing and death of the senses of smell, taste and hearing, this great remedy is supreme. Poisonous mucous accumulations are removed, the entire membrane cleansed, disinfected, soothed and healed, head and voice cleared, smell, taste and hearing restored and constitutional ravages checked. Thus, externally and internally, does this great economical remedy work, instantly relieving and permanently curing the most aggravated and dangerous forms of Catarrh.

General Agents, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.



RATS, MICE, Roaches, Water Bugs and Red and Black Ants eat ravenously PARSON'S EXTERMINATOR and die. No fear of bad smells. Barns, graneries and household often cleared in a single night! Best and cheapest *vermin killer* in the world! No failure in 30 years! Every box warranted: Sold by all grocers and druggists! Ask for PARSONS'. Mailed for 25c. by WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

THE INDEPENDENT

"The foremost religious newspaper of the United States."—REV. JOSEPH COOK.

Established in 1848 as an advocate of anti-slavery and of reforms in religion and politics, the INDEPENDENT at once became a recognized power throughout the country. It influence has ever since been constantly growing. As it has fought against slavery and for cheap postage, so it will fight against Mormonism, for Civil-Service Reform, and for purity in politics, and general uprightness in all things. It employs the best editorial talent and speaks fearlessly on all subjects. It pays for contributed articles and for editorial services more than double the amount paid by any other weekly newspaper.

It publishes more religious discussions than the religious reviews, more poetry and stories than the popular monthlies, and gives more information than an annual cyclopædia. The long cable dispatches recently published from the great Methodist Council in London are a good illustration of what the INDEPENDENT is constantly doing. A list of the most prominent religious and philosophical writers, poets, and story writers in the country is the list of the contributors of the INDEPENDENT. Besides the space set aside for these writers and for editorials, there are twenty-two distinct departments, edited by twenty-two specialists, which include Biblical Research, Sanitary, Legal, Fine Arts, Music, Science, Pebbles, Personalities, Ministerial Register, Hymn Notes, School and College, Literature, Religious Intelligence, Missions, Sunday school, News of the Week, Finance, Commerce, Insurance, Stories, Puzzles and Agriculture. 32 Pages in all.

OUR NEW TERMS FOR 1882:

One subscription one year........	$3 00
For 6 months, $1.50; for 3 months........	0 75
One Subscription 2 years........	5 00
One subscription with one new subscriber, in one remittance........	5 00
One subscription with two new subscribers, in one remittance........	7 00
One subscription with 3 new subscribers, in one remittance........	8 50
One subscription with 4 new subscribers, in one remittance........	10 00
One subscription five years........	10 00

Any number over five at the same rate, invariably with one remittance.

These reduced prices ($2 per annum in clubs of five or more) are much lower than any of the standard religious weeklies.

Subscribe with your friends and get the low rate We offer no premiums.

Contrary to the custom of all the religious newspapers, the INDEPENDENT will hereafter be stopped at the end of the time for which payment is made.

Send postal card for free specimen copy and judge for yourself. Address.

THE INDEPENDENT,
251 Broadway, New York.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

Farmers' National Bank of Bucks Co.,

At Bristol, in the State of Penna., at the close of business, October 1st, 1881.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts........	$191,728 42
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation........	83,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages........	59,347 73
Due from approved reserve agents........	40,414 15
Due from other National Banks........	18,665 98
Due from State Banks and bankers........	87 28
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures........	9,500 00
Current expenses and taxes paid........	5,223 80
Checks and other cash Items........	8,275 51
Bills of other Banks........	4,905 00
Fractional currency, nickels, and pennies	57 61
Specie........	48,654 00
Legal tender notes........	17 373 00
U.S. certificates of dep't for legal-tenders	16,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent of circulation)........	4,150 00
TOTAL........	$523,382 48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in........	$ 92,220 00
Surplus fund........	75,000 00
Undivided profits........	11,654 17
National Bank notes outstanding........	65,675 00
Dividends unpaid........	392 40
Individual deposits subject to check........	272,731 41
Due to other National Banks........	5,533 78
Due to State Bank and bankers........	175 72
TOTAL........	$523,382 48

State of Penna., County of Bucks, ss:

I, Charles T. Iredell, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. IREDELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 1st day of October, 1881.

I. S. TOMLINSON, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

C. N. TAYLOR, ANTHONY SWAIN, L. A. HOGUET } Directors.

JOSEPH SHERMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, SHUTTERS AND FRAMES,

Siding and Flooring,

MOULDINGS AND BRACKETS,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

Mill—Dorrance St., West of Railroad.

BRISTOL, PA.

GARFIELD Agents wanted for Life of President Garfield. A complete, faithful history from cradle to grave, by the eminent biographer, Conwell. Introduction by His Excellency, John D. Long, Governor of Massachusetts. Books all ready for delivery. An elegantly illustrated volume. Endorsed edition. Liberal terms. Agents take orders from 20 to 50 copies daily. Outsells any other book ten to one. Agents never made money so fast. The book sells itself. Experience not necessary. Failure unknown. All make immense profits. Private term free. George Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Sun,
NEW YORK, 1882.

THE SUN for 1882 will make its fifteenth annual revolution under the present management, shining, as always, for all, big and little, mean and gracious, contented and unhappy, Republican and Democratic, depraved and virtuous, intelligent and obtuse. The SUN's light is for mankind and womankind of every sort; but its genial warmth is for the good, while it pours hot discomfort on the blistering backs of the persistently wicked.

The SUN of 1868 was a newspaper of a new kind. It discarded many of the forms, and a multitude of the superfluous words and phrases of ancient journalism. It undertook to report in a fresh, succinct, unconventional way all the news of the world, omitting no event of human interest, and commenting upon affairs with the fearlessness of absolute independence. The success of this experiment was the success of the SUN. It effected a permanent change in the style of American newspapers. Every important journal established in this country in the dozen years past has been modeled after the SUN. Every important journal already existing has been modified and bettered by the force of the SUN's example.

The SUN of 1882 will be the same outspoken, truth-telling, and interesting newspaper.

By a liberal use of the means which an abundant prosperity affords, we shall make it better than ever before.

We shall print all the news, putting it into readable shape, and measuring its importance, not by the traditional yardstick, but by its real interest to the people. Distance from Printing House Square is not the first consideration with the SUN. Whenever anything happens worth reporting we get the particulars, whether it happens in Brooklyn or in Bokhara.

In politics we have decided opinions; and are accustomed to express them in language that can be understood. We say what we think about men and events. That habit is the only secret of the SUN's political course.

The WEEKLY SUN gathers into eight pages the best matter of the seven daily issues. An Agricultural Department of unequalled merit, full market reports, and a liberal proportion of literary, scientific and domestic intelligence complete the WEEKLY SUN and make it the best newspaper for the farmer's household that was ever printed.

Who does not know and read and like the SUNDAY SUN, each number of which is a Golconda of interesting literature with the best poetry of the day, prose every line worth reading, news, humor—matter enough to fill a good sized book, and infinitely more varied and entertaining than any book, big or little?

If our idea of what a newspaper should be pleases you, send for the SUN.

Our terms are as follows:

For the daily SUN, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid, is 55 cents a month, $6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents per month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of the SUN is also furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free.

Address I. W. ENGLAND,
Publisher of THE SUN, New York City.

The Oldest and Best
FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The NEW YORK OBSERVER has now the largest circulation of its class. It is

UNDENOMINATIONAL,
UNSECTARIAN,
EVANGELICAL,
and NATIONAL.

It will enter its

SIXTIETH YEAR

with a sheet four times the size of its first issue, full of Foreign and Domestic news; with vigorous Editorials upon matters of religious and secular interest; with carefully edited departments for children, Sabbath School Teachers, Farmers and Business Men; with eight active Editors, an unrivalled staff of Foreign Correspondents, and paid writers and contributors in every part of the country.

NEW BOOK OF
"IRENÆUS" LETTERS,

With Steel Portrait of the Author, is given to any one sending us a bona fide New Subscriber and $3.15 for the coming year. Specimen copy free.

Address, NEW YORK OBSERVER, New York.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.
JOHN R. WHITE,

DEALER IN POULTRY, Will be at the Railroad House at Bristol every Tuesday, from 8 to 1, to buy dry picked Poultry and Squabs Highest Cash price paid.

AGENTS WANTED.—A rare chance to make money rapidly selling our New Book,

NEW YORK BY SUN LIGHT & GASLIGHT.

Showing up the New York of To-DAY, with its palaces, its crowded thoroughfares, its rushing elevated trains, its countless sights, its romance, its mystery, its dark crimes and terrible tragedies, its charities, and in fact every phase of life in the great city. Don't waste time selling slow books, but send for circulars giving full table of contents, terms to agents, &c. Prospectus now ready and territory in great demand. Address DOUGLASS BROS., 706 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS!

For Reading Clubs, for Amateur Theatricals, Temperance Plays, Drawing Room Plays, Fairy Plays, Ethiopian Plays, Guide Books, Speakers, Pantomimes, Tableaux Lights, Magnesium Lights, Colored Fire, Burnt Cork, Theatrical Face Preparations, Jarley's Wax Works, Wigs, Beards, Moustaches, Costumes, Charades, and Paper Scenery. New Catalogues sent free, containing full description and prices. SAMUEL FRENCH & SON, 38 E. 14th St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED for MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK "THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER." The best and funniest of all. Elegantly bound, with 200 fine illustrations. Just the thing for the holidays. Address F C BLISS & CO., Newark, N. J.

JOB PRINTING

In all its branches, from a

VISITING CARD

—TO A—

Mammoth Poster,

—AT—

LOWEST RATES.

—AT—

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BRISTOL, PENNA.

Agents wanted for the Life and Work of

GARFIELD

The only complete story of his noble life and tragic death. Fresh, brilliant, reliable. Elegantly printed in English and German; beautifully illustrated; handsomely bound. Fastest selling book ever published. By John C. Ridpath, LL. D.

CAUTION. Do not buy the catchpenny, revamped campaign books with which the country is flooded. They are utterly worthless; an outrage upon the memory of the great dead, and a base fraud on the public. This book is entirely new. The only work worthy the theme. Send 50c. in Stamps for Agent's Outfit.

JONES BROTHERS & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

Money collected. Property rented.

A. WEIR GILKESON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bristol, Pa.

Pensions obtained. Office with B. F. GILKESON.

G. W. ADAMS, Dentist,
NO. 81 RADCLIFFE STREET, BRISTOL.

TEETH extracted without pain. Artificial teeth to suit the patient and please the people. Salvation of the natural teeth a specialty. Office hours, to 4. Out of office on Second day.

FARMER'S NATIONAL BANK
OF
BUCKS COUNTY.

BRISTOL, PA., Nov. 1, 1881.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent, payable to Stockholders, clear of taxes.

CHARLES T. IREDELL, Cashier.

Trips Resumed.

THE STEAMBOAT

COLUMBIA,

ON and after Monday, Nov 1st, the Steamboat Columbia, will leave Bristol for Phila. at 7.30 A. M. touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 P. M. Fare, 25c. each way. Excursion, 40c.

Elocution. For Clergymen, lawyers, teachers and all classes of advanced students. Morning, afternoon, evening and Saturday classes now forming. Address, NATIONAL SCHOOL of ELOCUTION and ORATORY, 1416 and 1418 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.

Highest Cash Price Paid For
Rags, Paper, Old Books,
Etc., Etc.

And called for at residence. Orders left at corner of WOOD and PENN STREETS, will receive prompt attention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. Wesley Wright,

(Next to Canal Bridge)

MILL ST., BRISTOL,

Is offering the LARGEST Assortment of FINE

DRESS GOODS!

THAT HAS

Ever Been Offered

In the Lower End of

BUCKS COUNTY

At Prices that will

COMPETE WITH THE CITY TRADE!

Black Cashmeres,
From 25 cts Yard up.

Pacific Cashmeres,
In all the latest shades of Garnet, Bronze Myrtle, Navy, Olive, Cardinal, and Browns, only 12 1-2 cts Per Yard.

All Wool Colored Cashmeres,
At 50 cts. Per Yard.

All Wool Cloth Suitings,
In all the latest shades and illuminated colorings.

SOME OF THE

LATEST NOVELTIES

IN TRIMMINGS,

Comprising Rich Plaids and Stripes, Cloth Coats, Sacques and Dolmans

In dark and light cloths.

Also a large assortment of

Cloaking Materials

FOR LADIES' & MISSES' COATS.

SHAWLS SQUARE AND LONG.

Cold weather Underwear for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, Medicated Scarlet Merino Underwear for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, Ladies Merino Vest from 26 ins. to 40 ins.

The best in town at 50 cts.

Hand Knit Zephyr Goods,
Ladies' Sleeveless Jackets,
Children's Ulsters,
Caps, Leggins & Mitts.

GENTS' BEAVER, DOG SKIN AND KID GLOVES.

A large variety of Trimming Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Plush, all of which are cut bias or Straight.

Blankets, Comfortables and Horse Blankets,
Carpets, Druggets and Mats,
Floor and Table Oil Cloths,
Rubber Garments of all descriptions.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Is complete in all its parts, being filled with a fresh and well selected stock.

FLOUR by the POUND, BAG or BARREL.

Agent for the sale of Butterick Paper Patterns, and The Sellersville Hand Knit Jackets for Gents.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,
Mill St., Bristol.

PHILADELPHIA.

"That Old Store."

"The old corner," "the old reliable," "the good old place"—All right, friends, call it what you please. We confess to some pride in being "old" in some respects.

It was a pretty dark day, 21 years ago, when we christened "OAK HALL" and stood up to answer to the name. 21 years is long enough for a baby to grow to manhood, and for a small undertaking to grow into a great enterprise. 21 years ago we were our own buyer, book-keeper, porter and watchman; and stuck to it until others came along to help, some of whom have been with us ever since.

Today the needed helpers are numbered by thousands, and our customers are almost beyond number and everywhere.

Our store 21 years ago was "only that cubby-hole at the corner," hardly large enough to turn around in. Now you know what it is.

Truly we have grown old—and "settled." We hav'n't any disposition to change from fixed prices, nor from fixed principles, the chief of which is guarding the interests of our customers.

We keep to our plain old-fashioned OAK HALL buildings. They are like old-fashioned silver, well worn, but still solid and good, better than some newer.

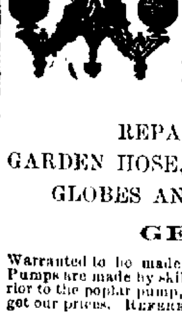
We hold fast also to our old methods of serving our customers, viz., with the largest assortments to select from, the very best for the money, a guarantee with every purchase, viz., the privilege of bringing back goods and taking the money again, if they want to.

The only new thing about the OAK HALL premises, strained and over-crowded by the ever increasing business, is the new stock for the winter of 1881. We sold out almost to bare boards last winter. Nearly everything is this season's cut and fashioning. New materials have been used, and new patterns to cut them by.

Please accept this old-fashioned, hearty invitation to look in upon us and thus find out if our old age and experience hav'n't served us well in producing this stock.

Wanamaker & Brown.

OAK HALL, Market and Sixth, Philadelphia.



GEORGE STONE & SON,
COR. POND & LAFAYETTE STREETS,
BRISTOL, PA.,
PLUMBERS,
STEAM & GAS PIPE FITTERS,
ALSO,

Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Steam Heating Apparatus, Hydraulic Rams, Lift and Force Pumps of all kinds.

REPAIR WORK SOLICITED. Also constantly on hand,

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GENUINE CUCUMBER PUMPS.

Warranted to be made of Cucumber Wood and the cheapest and best Pumps in the market. These Pumps are made by skillful workmen and will stand the test that is claimed for them, and are much superior to the poplar pump, which is an imitation of them. Don't buy elsewhere until you examine them and get our prices. REFERENCES—C. W. & J. Peirce and Grundy Brothers & Campion.

☞ Factory, Dorrance Street, West of Railroad.

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HEADACHE CURED — DYSPEPSIA RELIEVED

DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and, while acting on the nervous system, relieve DYSPEPSIA in its worst forms, cleansing the system of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.

A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed to any address on receipt of nine 3-cent Postage Stamps. For sale by all Druggists.

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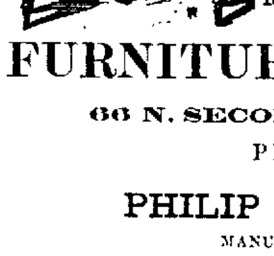

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Highest Cash Price Paid For
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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

GENIUS.

Genius does what it must and talent does what it can.—*Owen Meredith.*

Genius makes its observations in shorthand; talent writes them out at length. —*Bovee.*

Genius is subject to the same laws which regulate the production of cotton and molasses.—*Macaulay.*

The merit of great men is not understood but by those who are formed to be such themselves; genius speaks only to genius.—*Stanislaus.*

Genius is to other gifts what the carbuncle is to the precious stones. It sends forth its own light, whereas other stones only reflect borrowed light—*A. Schopenhauer.*

GOVERNOR ST. JOHN, of Kansas, says that the Brewer's Congress at Chicago authorized the expenditure of an unlimited amount of money to defeat its enforcement in Kansas.

Genius does not seem to derive any great support from syllogisms. Its carriage is free; its manner has a touch of inspiration. We see it come, but we never see it walk.—*Count de Maistre.*

The three indispensables of genius are understanding, feeling and perseverance. The three things that enrich genius are contentment of mind, the cherishing of good thoughts, and the exercise of memory.—*Southey.*

The richest genius, like the most fertile soil, when uncultivated, shoots up into the rankest weeds, and instead of vines and olives for the pleasure and use of man, produces to its slothful owner the most abundant crop of poisons.—*Hume.*

On the subject of free trade, the Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle* declares "we can safely say that since manufacturing began to revive in this section, there has been a hostility to free trade or its simulacrum developed to a remarkable degree."

Genius is the instinct of enterprise. A boy came to Mozart, wishing to compose something, and inquiring the way to begin, Mozart told him to wait. "You composed much earlier." "But asked nothing about it," replied the musician.—*Willmot.*

BROTHER GARDNER ON "STUFF."—"De udder Sunday afternoon," said the old man as he gave a tug at his shirt collar, "I stopped to look over a collection ob stuff on de street. Dar war a heap ob ole chairs, two ole stoves, two or free lounges, a broken bedstead, two ole mattrases, an' I doan' know what else. De stuff spread ober a quarter ob an acre of ground, an' yit, de hull pile wasn't wuff 15 cents. I turned from de yard to de world aroun' me an' I foun' de same result. Dar am heaps of people spread ober a vast 'mount ob territory who are but rubbish to de world Dey occupy groun' dat am wanted for better use. Dey consume time an' food, an' room which belongs to better men. De man wid his hand in his pockets is rubbish for good men to stumble ober. De man who sits on a dry goods box am an ash heap in life's highway. De drunkard am an alley full of blind ditches. Take de world as you fin' it, an' one half ob de people in it seem to have come along jist to fill up an' keep de weeds down. We doan' want members to hold de chairs down. We doan' want members simply to fill up, wid. Uncle Dave Crane war axin' me to present his name, an' I had to smile. He began life fifty year ago wid a dog an' wheelbarrow, an' he's nebber seen de day dat he had two dogs an' a wheelbarrow. He stood an' stood, an' sot an' sot, an' he had no mo' to do wid runnin' de world dan a gate post. Trustee Harnback war also sayin dat he' like to jine us. You've all seen him. He sticks bof hands down in hit pockets an' walks along wid his head down an' his back humped up. He eats, sleeps an' moves about, but he's a hitchin' post. Be keerful whom you recommend, an' be twice as keerful whom you vote in. No man who carries his hands in his pockets kin keep pace wid de world."

In promulgating your esoteric cogitations, or articulating superficial sentimentalities and philosophical or psychological observations, beware of platitudinous ponderosity. Let your conversation possess a clarified conciseness, compacted comprehensibleness, coalescent consistency and a concatenated cogency. Eschew all conglomerations of flatulent garrulity, jejune babblement and assinine affectations. Let your extemporaneous descantings and unpremeditated expatiations have intelligibility and veracious vivacity, without rhodomontade or thrasonical bombast. Sedulously avoid all polysyllabic profundity, pompous prolixity, psittaceous vacuity, ventriloquial verbosity and vaniloquent vapidity. Shun double entendres, prurient jocosity and pestiferous profanity, obscurant or apparent. In other words talk plainly, naturally, sensibly, truthfully, purely. And don't use big words.

The value of medical services has increased somewhat since the commencement of the century, if a record of the year 1800 is to be believed, when Dr. King, who practiced in Hanford, Mass., was called to attend a patient in the neighboring village of Russel. After driving seven miles through the mire and rain on a tempestuous night, after dosing his patient and awaiting the result of the remedies he supplied, he was asked what his fee was. "Well" said he, with some hesitation, "I think I ought to have fifty cents." The patient paid the fee ungrudgingly, and the doctor was heard congratulating himself upon a good night's work.

A report prevails in Charleston, S. C., that as soon as the recent demand for confederate bonds sprang up an enterprising New England firm started a factory for the purpose of manufacturing them in order to supply our English cousins with all the article that they want. The report can be traced to no authoritative source, but it recalls the fact, says a Charleston paper, "that during the late war, out of which the confederate bonds sprang, our brethren at the North supplied us with even a better article in the shape of confederate currency than we were able to manufacture at home."

Nearly 5000 applications for Garfield relics have been received by the Cleveland Committee, and every mail brings hundreds more. A large number of ladies have volunteered to help in the preparation of these relics, which consists chiefly of a bit of bunting or crape with a flower. The letters received are from all classes of people, and many of them are quaint and touching.

ASHBURNHAM, Mass., Jan. 14, 1880.

I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I had tried Hop Bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed. I am now well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they helped me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made. MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

HOW IT PAYS.

Some papers are not of much account as to appearance, but I never took one that did not pay me, in some way, more than I paid for it. One time an old friend started a little paper away down in South-western Georgia and sent it to me, and I subscribed just to encourage him, and after awhile it published a notice that an administrator had an order to sell several lots at public outcry and one of the lots was in my county. So I inquired about the lot, and wrote to my friend to run it up to fifty dollars. He did so, and bid me off the lot for thirty dollars; and I sold it, in a month, to a man it joined for a hundred and so I made sixty-eight dollars clear by taking that paper. My father told me that when he was a young man he saw a notice in the paper that a school teacher was wanted away off in a distant county, and he went there and got the situation, and a little girl was sent to him, and after a while she grew up mighty sweet and pretty, and he fell in love with her and married her—if he had not taken that paper, what do you reckon would have become of me? Wouldn't I have been some other fellow, or may be not at all.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The Thanksgiving festival has now become a national holiday. The observance of the day has not yet become universal, but it is extending, and bids fair, before many years, to become an annual social feature in every American home.

It is now but three months less than two hundred and fifty-one years, since the first Thanksgiving Day was observed on American soil. The Massachusetts Company removed to Boston on the 17th of September, 1630. Governor Winthrop, writing to his wife, who was still in England, at the end of November in that year, said, "We are in paradise."

A few weeks later, starvation stared the colony in the face. In Charlestown, the people, so the town records tell us, "necessitated to live on clams and muscles and groundnuts and acorns." The Governor, brave hearted and noble as he was, "had the last batch of bread in the oven," and was seen "giving the last handful of meal in the barrel unto a poor man distressed by the wolf at the door."

A day was appointed for general humiliation, "to seek the Lord by fasting and prayer." Nothing had been heard of the ship sent home six months before to fetch provisions. Just as the colony was on the verge of despair, the ship arrived in Boston Harbor, the day of fasting was turned into one of thanksgiving by order of the Governor and Council, and was accordingly celebrated on the 22d of February, 1631.

In November of the same year, another day of thanksgiving was observed on the arrival of the same ship, and since then, a similar festival has been held with great regularity. The custom did not spread beyond New England until during the civil war. President Lincoln was the first to proclaims a day of National Thanksgiving.

In New England, where the day is a public and legal holiday, it is an occasion of family reunions, and of feasting and good cheer. To those who have been accustomed to it from childhood, it is the merriest day in the year. Elsewhere, it is wholly overshadowed by Christmas.

The idea is the same in both cases. The day is devoted by the devout to thanksgiving and praise to God for His mercies, and by all to happy meetings and joyful feastings.—*Youth's Companion.*

Farmers as well as doctors sometimes disagree. A correspondent of one agricultural paper writes: "There is no plant that is superior to the buckwheat as a wide, close feeder upon poor soil, and on this account it helps to build up a poor soil and fit it for other crops. The roots run far and wide, and tend to loosen the soil, and especially is this of importance upon newly cleared and heavy land." Another correspondent writes: "Your correspondent who spoke of buckwheat being such a good preparation for other crops must be insane, for there is certainly no crop grown which so destroys the vitality of the soil for some years as buckwheat."

War is brewing in the Indiana state board of health, owing to the governor's recent appointment of a homœopathic physician as an associate to the two allopathic members of the board. The old school members are said to be of high standing in the State Medical Society, and as the code of ethics of that body forbids any of its members professionally recognizing a member of any other school of medicine, attaching as a practical penalty the professional ostracism of any offender for the violation even of the spirit of the canon, it is expected that the matter will be made an issue, to be settled only by the complete overthrow of one of the parties, as no compromise will be accepted.

[Peoria National Democrat.]

The most eminent physicians of the day highly recommend St. Jacobs Oil as a cure for rheumatism. It can be purchased at any drug house, and the price is insignificant, when you take into consideration the wonderful cures it will produce.

A Sheffield, England, paper says: "A piece of agricultural news comes from Dakota which should make the British farmer sigh with envy. A certain man bought a farm, and invested in the purchase, new buildings and machinery, the sum of 55,000 dollars. There are 2,000 acres of wheat, and the first crop has yielded 50,000 bushels This is only the second year of the undertaking, and the farmer expects a return of 45 per cent. on his outlay.

☞ So great is faith reposed in Ayer's Pills by those who have given them a trial, that the consumption of them almost passes belief, far exceeding any precedent. They cleanse the blood, improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, yet thorough, searching, and powerful in subduing disease.

The Cleveland *Herald* having published some verses entitled "Why do I sing?" and written by a young woman, the Chicago *Tribune* rejoins that it is probably because her father paid five hundred dollars to a music teacher for spoiling a good stocking darner.

☞ Hon. Wm. Taylor, Boston, is well again. Completely cured of a scrofulous humor which poisoned his blood, covering his face and head with sores, by Cuticura Resolvent internally and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally.

After prolonged and systematic tests and examinations the people of Boston are as far from finding out what ails their drinking water as they ever were. Indeed, the mystery is becoming so deep and so fascinating that it would be almost a pity to solve it. The flavor of the water has been likened to that of everything under the sun, cucumbers and fish being rather the favorite comparisons. It is only a few days since it was announced that dead eels caused the trouble, but already that theory has been declared untenable. But whether the contamination be animal, vegetable or mineral, it is certainly persistent and diabolical.

☞ Ladies, and all who lead sedentary lives, should use Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents. For sale at all Drug Stores.

☞ Women that have been pronounced incurable by the best physicians in the country, have been completely cured of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

☞ Try a bottle of the XLCR Chill Remedy—50 cents—at Boileau's Dorrance St. Pharmacy.

A Good Foundation.

One of the greatest troubles of our people is weakness of the stomach. As this soon causes Indigestion, Nervousness and Rheumatism, they prevail in almost every American household. There is positively no need for anybody to suffer from these painful troubles who can buy a 50 cent bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic; for this superior medicine always tones up the stomach and nervous system, and keeps the kidneys active in carrying off the foul matters, thus laying a good foundation for perfect health.—*N. O. Picayune.*

☞ Having been afflicted with Hay Fever for years I gave Ely's Cream Balm a trial, was much benefitted if not permanently cured. I have had no real attacks since using it. E. H. Paugh, Editor *Carbon County Democrat*, Mauch Chunk, Pa. Price 50 cents.

☞ Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Constipation cured at once by Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents.

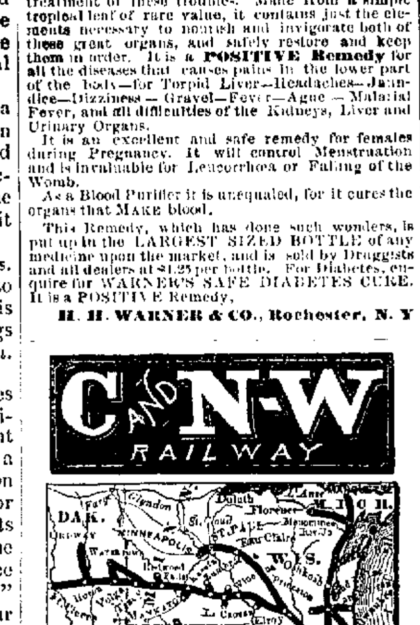
The leading Scientists of to-day agree that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidneys or Liver. If, therefore, the Kidneys and Liver are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result. This truth has only been known a short time and for years people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to nourish and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely restore and keep them in order. It is a **POSITIVE Remedy** for all the diseases that causes pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness—Gravel—Fever—Ague—Malarial Fever, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during Pregnancy. It will control Menstruation and is invaluable for Leucorrhoea or Falling of the Womb.

As a Blood Purifier it is unequaled, for it cures the organs that MAKE blood.

This Remedy, which has done such wonders, is put up in the LARGEST SIZED BOTTLE of any medicine upon the market, and is sold by Druggists and all dealers at $1.25 per bottle. For Diabetes, enquire for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. It is a POSITIVE Remedy.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y



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For Kensington.

6.31, 7.21, 8.21, 10.05, A. M. 12.51, 3.21, 4.06, 6.16, 7.21 P. M.
SUNDAYS.—12.25, 5.21 P. M.

For New York.

12.54, 7.37, 9.15, 11.43 A. M., 6.32, 8.39 P. M.
SUNDAYS.—12.54, 9.15 A. M., 7.44, 8.39 P. M.

For Trenton.

12.54, 7.37, 8.22, 9.15, 11.00, 11.43 A. M., 12.17, 2.56, 5.16, 5.42, 6.19, 6.32, 7.05, 8.39, 9.32 P. M.
SUNDAYS.—12.51, 9.15, 9.49 A. M., 3.06, 7.44, 8.39 P. M.

From Trenton

6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.45, 10.25 A. M., 12.30, 1.15, 2.47, 3.00, 3.45, 5.55, 6.47, 7.00, 9.05, 1.65, P. M.
SUNDAYS.—12.01, 5.00, 6.47, 9.05, 1.55 P. M.

From Kensington.

7.00, 7.15, 8.35, 10.15, A. M., 1.10, 4.35, 4.55, 5.30, 6.15, P. M.
SUNDAYS.—9.00, A. M., 2.15 P. M.

From West Philadelphia.

12.01 Night, 6.25, 7.00, 7.36, 8.20, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.01 Noon, 2.00, 4.30, 4.45, 5.20, 5.46, 6.05, 8.00, 8.45 P. M.

From New York.

8.25, 11.05 A. M., 4.55, 6.55, 11.55 P. M.
SUNDAYS.—4.55 6.55, 11.55 P. M.

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Forrestdale Muslin, by piece, 9½ cents.
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Germantown Wools and Zephyrs, white or black, 8 cents per oz.
Good Pins, 2 papers for 5 cents.
Steel Hair Pins, 3 cents a pack. Needles, 2 cents.
Calico Wrappers, $1. Linen Ulsters, $1.
Ladies Gloves, 10 and 15 cents.
Nice Towels, 5 cents. Ladies' Stockings, 7 cents.
Good Glass Lamp, complete, 31 cents.
Small Glass Lamp, complete, 20 cents.
Best Skirt Braid, 5 cts. Best Silk, 5 cts.
Gros Grain Ribbon, 1½ in., 8 cts. per yd.
Starch, 4 cts. Washing Soap, 3 and 4 cts.
Best Oleine Soap, 6 cts. Good Tea, 30 cts.
Japan Tea Siftings, 15 cts. Oat Meal, 5 cts.
New lot of Men's and Boys' Clothing, great bargains, constantly arriving at
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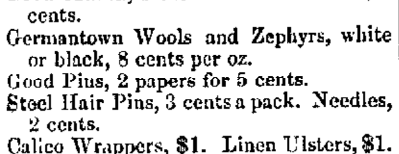

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D'EFFIAT BLOOD And SKIN REMEDY.

Price $1 per package, or 6 for $5.

Sent by mail in letter form, postage paid.

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CONTAINS

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All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. **Take no other.**

D I C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

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With the November number began the new series under the title of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE, which will be, in fact, a new, enlarged, and improved "SCRIBNER." The page is somewhat longer and wider, admitting pictures of a larger size, and increasing the reading matter about

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One or two papers on "The Adventures of the Tile Club," and an original Life of Bewick, the engraver, by Austin Dobson, are among other features to be later announced.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT throughout will be unusually complete, and "The World's Work" will be considerably enlarged.

The price of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE will remain at $4 00 per year (35 cents a number). The portrait (size 21x27) of the late Dr. Holland, issued just before his death, photographed from a life-size drawing by Wyatt Eaton, will possess a new interest to the readers of this magazine. It is offered at $5 retail, or together with THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for $6 50. Subscriptions taken the by the publishers, and by book sellers and newsdealers everywhere.

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Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same:

That Dorrance street be and the same is hereby continued, extended and accepted by the Borough as now laid out by private owners, as a public highway from Pond street to a private street called Canal street:

Provided, however, that the acceptance of such extension shall be without expense to the Borough.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber this 10th day of October 1881.

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Attest—JESSE O. THOMAS, Clerk.

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AT

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Bristol, Pa., Oct. 7th, 1881.

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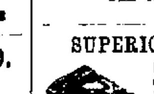

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